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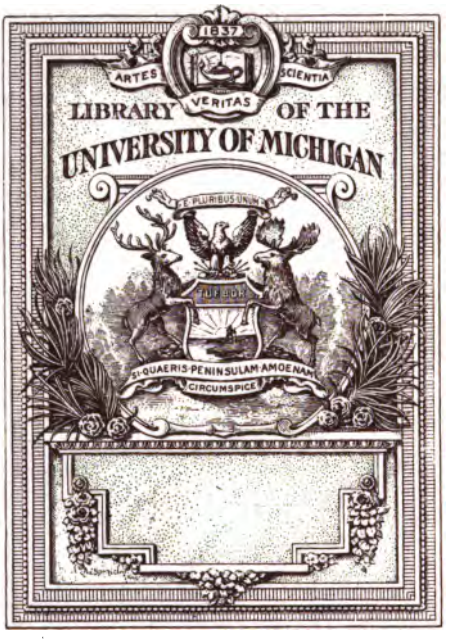
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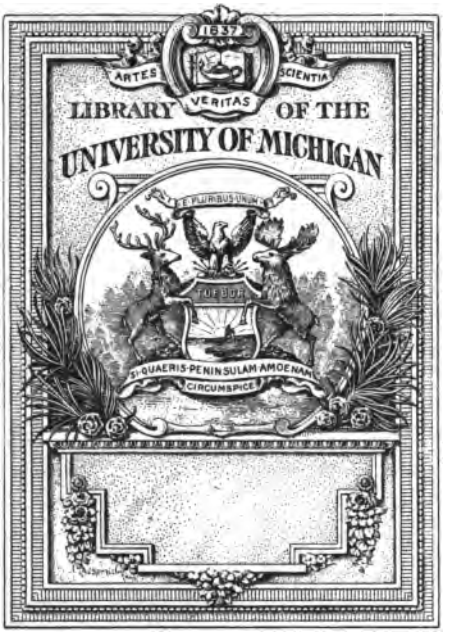
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SMITH & REID,
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EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU

OF

Industrial and Labor Statistics

FOR THE

STATE OF MAINE.

1894.

AUGUSTA:
BURLEIGH & FLYNT, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1895.

STATE OF MAINE.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF
INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR STATISTICS,
AUGUSTA, December 31, 1894.

To His Excellency, HENRY B. CLEAVES, *Governor of Maine:*

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics for 1894.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL W. MATTHEWS,

Commissioner.

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INTRODUCTION.

The effects of the business depression during the past year upon the earnings of employes, has been a prominent subject of investigation by this Bureau. In July last, the following letter and blank was sent to a large number of manufacturers in all parts of the State:

STATE OF MAINE.
BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR STATISTICS.
AUGUSTA, 1894.

To Employers:

This Bureau has undertaken to ascertain the extent to which the business depression has affected the laboring population of the State. Employers of labor are hereby requested to answer the inquiries herein made, carefully and promptly. The names of individuals and firms will not appear in the tabulated reports, and information given will be treated as confidential.

Respectfully yours,
S. W. MATTHEWS,
Commissioner.

Date of making return.
Name of establisment.
Location.
Class of goods manufactured.
Running or idle at present time.
On full or part time.
Average hours per week when running full time.
Average hours per week at present.
Number operatives employed when running full capacity.
Number operatives employed now.
Cause of reduction, if any.
Prospect of returning to full capacity.

Have wages been reduced since April 1, 1893.
If so, what per cent.
If idle, when was establishment shut down.
Cause of shutting down.
Prospect of resuming business.

In response to the above letter and questions, two hundred and twenty-four returns were received, including nearly all the cotton factories, nearly all the larger woolen mills, and a large number representing the other more important manufacturing establishments in the State, employing when working full crews, 35,315 hands. A careful analysis of the returns, and the statements therein made, furnish a very correct exhibit of the effects of the prevailing depression upon the employes in the manufacturing industries of the State, in reductions of numbers employed, hours of labor, and wages received.

Later in the season, a duplicate letter and blank was sent to the manufacturers, in order to ascertain what changes in the prevailing conditions of business might have taken place. The replies received to this later inquiry, while not as numerous and complete as those made at an earlier period, show an improved condition in some industries and but slight changes in others, but, on the whole, the indications may be considered as hopeful.

Maine has, undoubtedly, felt the bad effects of the business depression to a much less degree than other sections of the country. The number of our working classes who have been thrown out of *all* employment has been comparatively small, and actual suffering of rare occurrence. As a rule, agricultural communities have been reasonably prosperous during the past year, and capital, which has, in more favorable business periods, gone so largely to build up and develop other sections of the country, has been retained at home seeking investments of a safe even if not of a very flattering character. House building, especially in the latter months of the year, has been a marked feature, and new railroads have been inaugurated and are in process of construction which promise much for the future development and progress of the State.

The subject of "Modern Industrial Depressions" is an interesting one. In the introduction to his report of 1886, which was largely devoted to the collection of information relative to "industrial depressions, their character and alleged causes," Hon. Carroll D. Wright remarks: "The depressions with which the present genera-

tion is familiar belong to the age of invention and of organized industry. Whether these depressions are necessary concomitants of present industrial conditions may be a mooted question, but it is certain that they come with such conditions, and that many features of them must pass away when out of the present status of industrial forces there shall be evolved a grander industrial system, a system which must be as much grander than the present as the present is grander than that out of which it was evolved." Mr. Wright further remarks: "A panic or a crisis is usually short, sharp and decisive in its results. A depression is a condition which has duration of time attending it. Panics and crises may occur without a resulting industrial depression, as has been the case many times, and an industrial depression of much severity may occur without producing a financial or commercial crisis or panic, although financial conditions are always more or less disturbed during the continuance of an industrial depression." A brief summary of "modern industrial depressions" which have occurred in the United States, is as follows: That of 1837, which was the result of financial troubles arising from speculation, unsatisfactory condition of the finances of the country, inflation of the currency, short crops and other contributory causes, producing a financial crisis, which grew into a serious industrial depression continuing with more or less severity for four or five years. In 1847, reduced prices and profits, and business apprehension brought about a period of stagnation which seriously affected the country for a number of years.

The industrial depression of 1857 and 1858 was incidental to the financial panic caused largely by over-speculation, extension of credits and all the usual accompaniments of financial disturbances. The revival of business came slowly, and a condition of severe depression existed until the commencement of the Civil War.

The year 1867 was one of "hard times" resulting from the stimulation to all industries caused by the war, the speculative enterprises undertaken, the extension of credits, and the slackening of production. "People for awhile began to be conservative, but the impetus engendered by the war could not be overcome, and it was not until the crash of 1873 that the effects of undue excitement in all branches of trade and business were thoroughly realized."

The industrial depression which began in 1873 and lasted until 1878, was one of the most severe of any that has occurred in the country. The alleged causes are very numerous, among which are

over-trading, excessive speculation, inflation of the currency, large failures, large immigration, and the unnatural stimulus given to industry by the war. "The crisis in the monetary affairs of the country resulted in general distrust, fall of prices, apprehension, and all the train of evils which follow such crises."

From 1882 to 1886, a business depression existed, coming in gradually and without the usual accompaniments of financial panics and crises. Over production, cost of production, influence of machinery, crippling of the consumptive power etc., are assigned as leading causes of this depression.*—The present depression, some of the effects of which are noted in this report, came suddenly, and its effects upon the industries of the country have been uncommonly severe. Thousands of working people have been turned out of employment, other thousands have had occasional employment at reduced wages, and, in many sections of the country, much suffering has been the result. While other causes may have contributed to produce and continue the industrial depression, the prominent alleged cause is *apprehension*, growing out of the tariff agitation.

In addition to the returns made by manufacturers, investigations have been carried on to some extent among individual employes in mills and factories and in the mechanical trades, the results of which are given in the report.

In July and August, blanks were sent to numerous retail dealers in all the cities and more important towns in the State. These returns of the retail prices of the necessaries of life at the above named dates, in 1893 and 1894, come from thirty-three towns and cities in different localities, and may be regarded as fairly representative of "the cost of living" at the periods named. For several years, the bureau has obtained reports of "Factories, Mills and Shops built during the year." The returns for 1894 show but $663,700 invested in this direction, as compared with $3,023,850 in 1891, $2,128,000 in 1892, and $841,725 in 1893. As has been remarked, the building of dwelling houses has been noticeable in many sections of the State, while that of factories, mills, etc., for manufacturing purposes, has been materially reduced.

Other features of the report are articles upon the pulp and paper industries of the State, and a history and description of publishing houses.

*The above historical facts are derived from the First United States Annual Report of Labor made in 1886. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner.

The report of the factory inspector is incorporated in this report, as required by law.

The commissioner acknowledges the continued faithful and capable clerical services of Major C. J. House, and the efficient services of the special agents employed by him during a portion of the year.

MANUFACTURERS' RETURNS.

In arranging the manufacturers' returns those received in July have been tabulated so far as the figures relate to running time, working force, and cuts in wages. Following the table, each is taken up, and a general statement of what is contained in the return is given and the general condition of the business indicated. Following this are the October returns showing what changes have occurred since July. The consecutive numbers in the table are followed throughout in each industry, the same number in all cases referring to the same manufacturing establishment.

COTTON MILLS—JULY RETURNS.

Number.	Average hours per week when running on full time.	Average hours per week at present time.	Number operatives when running full capacity.	Number operatives employed now.	Have wages been reduced since April 1, 1883?	What per cent reduction.
1.....	60	60	950	950	Yes	10
2.....	60	60	300	300	Yes	5
3.....	60	0	150	0	Yes	10
4.....	60	60	650	650	Yes	5
5.....	60	60	1,865	1,865	Yes	10
6.....	60	60	1,600	1,600	Yes	10
7.....	60	60	250	250	No.	
8.....	60	60	1,300	1,300	Yes	10
9.....	60	60	120	120	Yes	10
10.....	60	60	1,050	725	Yes	10
11.....	60	60	800	800	Yes	10
12.....	60	50	1,600	,600	Yes	7
13.....	60	60	700	225	Yes	20
14.....	60	60	1,900	1,250	Yes	16
15.....	60	60	1,050	1,050	Yes	10
16.....	60	60	120	120	Yes	10
17.....	60	50	50	40	Yes	3
18.....	60	60	550	550	Yes	10 to 30
19.....	60	0	60	0	No.	
20.....	60	60	539	539	Yes	10

No. 1. Manufactures shirtings, lawns, twills, coarse and fine yarns. Running on full time, with ten per cent reduction in wages. Depression of markets and low price received for goods account for cut down.

No. 2. Manufactures fine sheetings and has run right along on full time, with wages reduced five per cent.

No. 3. Manufactures fancy cotton goods but is now idle. Reduced wages ten per cent September 1, 1893, and shut down in June, 1894. Cause, business depression, and the prospect of resuming is very uncertain.

No. 4. Manufactures sheetings, shirtings, &c., and has had no shut down, but wages have been reduced five per cent.

No. 5. Manufactures sheetings, shirtings, drills, jeans and sateens. Wages reduced ten per cent.

No. 6. Manufactures sheeting, shirtings, drills and flannels. Full time, but ten per cent reduction in wages.

No. 7. Manufactures fine sheetings and shirtings, running on full time and with no general reduction in wages.

No. 8. Manufactures sheetings. Tariff uncertainty is assigned as the cause of the ten per cent reduction in wages.

No. 9. Manufactures sateens, and is running on full time with good prospects ahead, but with wages reduced 10 per cent. The report adds that when business is extra good they buy yarn and run more looms as they have more looms than they can spin for unless they run nights. Are now running spinning machinery to full capacity by day and buying some yarn.

No. 10. Manufactures sheetings, sateens and grain bags. Running with reduced crew on account of hard times. Wages reduced 10 per cent.

No. 11. Manufactures shirtings and is running on full time, but with a 10 per cent reduction in wages.

No. 12. Manufactures colored cotton goods and is running a full crew but time reduced 17 per cent and wages 7 per cent. Was shut down three months last fall.

No. 13. Manufactures colored cotton goods and is running on full time but with a 68 per cent reduction in crew, and wages reduced 20 per cent on account of there being no demand for goods.

No. 14. Manufactures colored cotton goods and is running on full time, but with 34 per cent reduction in crew and 16 per cent in wages and a prospect of further reduction in crew and time. No demand for goods and no prospect whatever of returning to full capacity. Cause, tariff agitation.

No. 15. Manufactures print cloth. Running full crew and time but wages reduced 10 per cent on account of stringency of market.

No. 16. Manufactures bed spreads and towels. The only change is a 10 per cent reduction in wages.

No. 17. Manufactures grain bags, warps and twine. A 17 per cent reduction in time, 20 per cent in crew and 3 per cent in wages on account of there being no sale for goods.

No. 18. Manufactures ginghams. Wages reduced varying from 10 to 30 per cent but with full crew and time when running. Shut down for four months last fall and may shut down two or three months this fall, with an occasional shut down for a week or so. Cause, no sale for goods.

No. 19. Manufactures twines and duck. Has run on full time and wages, but with crew reduced 32 per cent, up to June 30th, then shut down in full till there is a decided improvement in business. Cause, hard times, less demand for goods and prices very low.

No. 20. Bleaching, coloring and finishing cotton goods. Running full capacity but with a reduction in wages of 10 per cent.

The above returns cover substantially the cotton industry of the State and show its condition July 1, 1894. Two small mills are shut down and two others have reduced working time to fifty hours per week, which amount to a reduction of three per cent of running time as affecting all the help in all the mills. The full capacity of all the mills is 15,604 hands; number now working 13,934, showing a reduction of 1,670 or nearly eleven per cent, but, on the basis of full time, to a little over ten per cent, so that the output is curtailed over thirteen per cent. The reduction in wages amounts to fully nine per cent reckoned on the basis of full capacity, so that loss of time, reductions in working force and cuts in wages would reduce the pay roll over twenty-two per cent. This does not include the Lincoln mill at Lewiston nor the Kennebec River mill at Hallowell, both of which have been closed for several years. The production of sheetings, shirtings, sateens, lawns, twills, drills, flannels and print cloths seems to hold up quite well, but the depression strikes hard on fancy and colored cottons, ginghams, duck, grain bags and twine. The general causes given for the fall off in the cotton manufacturing business are hard times, slow sales and low prices brought about by tariff agitation.

COTTON MILLS—OCTOBER RETURNS.

No. 1. No change. Outlook poor.

No. 2. No change. Outlook fair.

No. 3. Not yet started up. Hope to in the near future.

No. 4. No change. As to the outlook for business we see nothing very promising at the present time.

No. 5. No change since July 1st. Outlook very uncertain.

No. 6. No change and the outlook uncertain.

No. 7. No change since July 1st, and the outlook about the same.

No. 9. No change and the outlook fairly good.

No. 10. One branch of the business which was idle July 1st has been started up increasing the number of operatives twenty-nine per cent, but the outlook is very poor.

No. 11. Reduced running time seventeen per cent for a while but business improved in September, so we returned to full time, but the demand is now below normal.

No. 12. Since July 1st, this mill has been idle for two months and running on two-thirds time for two more, but is now running on full time, but the outlook is uncertain.

No. 13. This mill closed in July and is still idle.

No. 14. Running time was reduced 33 per cent in July and full time resumed October 1. About three-fourths of the machinery is now in operation, but the outlook is poor.

No. 17. No change since July 1 and the outlook is no better.

No. 18. This mill closed in August and is still idle. A small decrease was made in number of operatives and wages prior to closing. There are signs of an improved demand but at a very low price and no profit.

No. 19. This mill was started up October 1, on the same basis which prevailed prior to the shut down June 30, but the outlook is not encouraging.

No. 20. An increase of 10 per cent in running time is noted with outlook reasonably good.

The above statements taken as a whole seem to indicate that there has been no marked change in the cotton manufacturing business. While a few hopeful signs are noted which may bear fruit later on, the general tone of these returns shows the condition of the business to be very unsatisfactory.

WOOLEN MILLS—JULY RETURNS.

Number.	Average hours per week when running on full time.	Average hours per week at present time.	Number operatives when running full capacity.	Number operatives employed now.	Have wages been reduced since April 1, 1893?	What per cent reduction.
1.....	60	60	80	80	Yes	10 to 15
2..... ..	60	60	100	100	No.	
3.....	60	0	150	0	Yes	10
4.....	60	60	100	85	Yes	*10
5.....	60	60	115	115	No.	
6.....	60	60	230	230	Yes	15
7.....	60	60	130	85	Yes	10
8.....	60	0	70	0	Yes	10 to 15
9.....	60	60	40	40	Yes	7
10.....	60	60	70	70	No.	
11.....	60	42	230	230	No.	
12.....	60	60	60	57	No.	
13.....	60	60	110	110	No.	
14.....	60	60	50	50	Yes	10
15.....	60	60	75	60	Yes	10
16.....	60	60	90	-	No.	
17.....	60	0	150	0		
18.....	60	60	225	80	Yes	20
19.....	60	60	75	75	Yes	15
20.....	60	60	80	80	Yes	10
21.....	60	60	80	80	No.	
22.....	60	60	62	34	No.	
23.....	60	60	22	9	Yes	25
24.....	60	0	35	0		
25.....	60	60	150	100	No.	
26.....	60	60	100	50	Yes	10
27.....	60	0	155	0	Yes	12
28.....	60	60	325	260	Yes	10
29..	60	60	70	-	Yes	25
30..... ...	60	60	75	-	No.	
31.....	60	70	80	70	Yes	20
32.....	60	60	100	100	Yes	10
33.....	60	60	11	8	Yes	10
34.....	60	60	160	100	Yes	7
35.....	60	60	125	125	Yes	10
36.....	60	60	25	25	Yes	†10
37.....	60	0	50	0	No.	
38.....	60	0	6	0	Yes	10
39.....	60	60	30	-	No.	
40..... ...	60	0	775	0	Yes	12½
41.....	60	60	160	160	Yes	10
42.....	60	60	135	135	Yes	10

* On weavers only. † Restored in most departments.

No. 1. Manufactures men's wear woolen goods, is now running with full crew and time, but wages reduced 10 to 15 per cent. Was shut down in February, 1894, for a period not stated. Cause, depression in business.

No. 2. Manufactures cheviots and friezes and has made no change in working hours, crew or wages.

No. 3. Manufactures cassimeres, etc., but is now idle. Had been running with a 10 per cent cut in wages but shut down in June, 1894, on account of lack of orders, with prospect of starting up in a few weeks.

No. 4. Manufactures fine cassimere and overcoatings. The working force has been reduced 15 per cent and a cut in weavers' wages of 10 per cent. The mill is run without profit but for the purpose at present of keeping the help satisfied and save certain expenses which occur whether the mill runs or not.

No. 5. Manufactures cassimeres. Full time and crew and old rate of wages.

No. 6. Manufactures men's wear woolen goods, and is running a full crew. The cut in wages is fifteen per cent and the output has been curtailed by a few short shut downs.

No. 7. Manufactures cheviots and fancy cassimeres, and is running on full time, but with a thirty-five per cent reduction in crew, and ten per cent in wages. Cause, no sale for goods.

No. 8. Manufactures fancy cassimeres, &c. A cut in wages ranging from ten to fifteen per cent had been made, but it was finally compelled to shut down in June, 1894, on account of hard times.

No. 9. Manufactures cashmeretts, and is running full time and crew, but with a seven per cent cut in wages. Cause, low price of goods.

No. 10. Manufactures all classes of woolen goods. Running at present on full time and crew and old rate of wages. The agent remarks, "During the winter of 1893–94, we only run forty hours per week, but with no reduction in wages. Unless business soon improves we shall be obliged to reduce the number of hours and also the wages, and it is our opinion that the reduction will have to be twenty-five per cent if not thirty per cent. Practically there is no demand for woolen goods at any price."

No. 11. Manufactures woolens, class not specified, and is running with no change in crew or wages but a thirty per cent reduction in running time. The prospect of returning to full capacity depends upon the trade buying more American goods.

No. 12. Manufactures woolens, class not specified. The only change noted at this mill is a slight reduction in the working force. The outlook ahead is very doubtful as to running the mill to full capacity.

No. 13. The return does not specify the class of woolens manufactured at this mill, but it indicates no change either in time, crew or wages.

No. 14. Manufactures fancy dress goods, and is running full time and crew but with a ten per cent cut in wages in some of the rooms.

No. 15. Manufactures dress goods, and is running on full time but with a twenty per cent reduction in crew on account of a change in the character of goods manufactured, and a ten per cent cut in wages.

No. 16. This mill manufactures ladies' dress goods and is running on full time but the return does not indicate the present working force. During August and September 1893 the running time was forty hours per week, as the product could not be disposed of.

No. 17. Dress goods were manufactured at this mill but it shut down in June 1894 on account of dull times, with no prospect of resuming business at present.

No. 18. Manufactures ladies' dress goods and is running on full time but with crew reduced 65 per cent and wages 20 per cent. It was shut down from August 1893 to March 1894 on account of there being no sale for goods. The prospect of returning to full capacity is very poor.

No. 19. Manufactures ladies' dress goods and the only change indicated is a fifteen per cent cut in wages, with a prospect of a shut down for an indefinite period later in the summer.

No. 20. Manufactures dress goods, coverts and cloakings and is now running full capacity with a cut of ten per cent in wages in some departments, yet at a very close margin. During the winter of 1893-94 the mill run but 40 hours per week for two months on account of lack of orders.

No. 21. Manufactures ladies' dress goods and cloakings and is now running full capacity at old rate of wages. The mill was shut down for lack of orders in June 1893 but started up again the following October with a ten per cent cut in wages, which, however, was voluntarily restored May 1, 1894.

No. 22. Manufactures cloaking and is running full time and at old rate of wages, but one half the machinery is idle. Cause, proposed change in tariff. The agent remarks "If proposed change in tariff should be made and become law the prospect would be very discouraging for woolen manufacturing unless a large reduction should be made in wages to compete with cheap foreign labor."

No. 23. Manufactures repellants and cloakings and is running full time with a twenty-five per cent cut in wages in some depart-

ments. One-half the machinery is idle on account of depression in market. The mill was shut down for a while last winter as there was no sale for goods. Hope to start all the machinery in July.

No. 24. Manufactures repellants. Mill shut down on account of hard times with no prospect of resuming business.

No. 25 Manufactures flannels, dress goods and cassimeres and is now running two-thirds of machinery on full time and old rate of wages with no prospect of returning to full capacity at present. The agent adds "we have been running from one-third to two-thirds of our machinery as we could take orders but the last year on full time without profit and can see no change for the better in prospect except through favorable legislation by Congress, or no legislation."

No. 26. Manufactures men's wear and dress goods and is running one-half the machinery on full time with a ten per cent cut in wages.

No. 27. Manufactures cheviots, cassimeres and dress goods. This mill has been running, up to July, 1894, fifty hours per week on a twelve per cent cut in wages and one-half the machinery idle, but was obliged to shut down for lack of orders with a poor prospect of resuming.

No. 28. Manufactures cheviots and worsteds and is running on full time with a ten per cent cut in wages and one-third of the machinery idle. The mill was shut down two months in the fall of 1893. The agent of this mill takes a very gloomy view of the woolen manufacturing business.

No. 29. Manufactures ladies' dress goods and broadcloth, and is running on full time with a 25 per cent cut in wages. The return does not state the present number of hands employed but indicates a small crew with a very poor prospect of returning to full capacity. Notice had been received from selling agents that a large number of orders would probably be cancelled on account of the railroad strike and the general unsettled condition of all business.

No. 30. Manufactures cassimeres and ladies' dress goods, and is running on full time and old rate of wages, but the present working force is not given. This mill was shut down three months from July 1893 on account of no sales.

No. 31. Manufactures dress goods and cassimeres and at the time of making the return was working over time, but with a

reduction of 12 1-2 per cent in crew and a cut in most cases of 20 per cent in wages. This mill has run about two-thirds of the time since August, 1893, and has orders enough to last through August, 1894, with a poor prospect beyond that date.

No 32. Manufactures cheviots and cloakings. The only change indicated is a 10 per cent cut in wages.

No. 33. Manufactures men's wear, cotton and wool goods and domestic yarn, and is running full time, but with reduced crew and a 10 per cent cut in wages. Will run about two-thirds of the time during the year.

No. 34. Manufactures shawls, cloakings and dress goods and is running full time on a little more than one-half the machinery. Working force reduced thirty-seven per cent, and the cut in wages amounts to about seven per cent. Cause, lack of orders. The prospect of returning to full capacity is doubtful.

No. 35. Manufactures twill flannels, and the only change indicated is a ten per cent cut in wages.

No. 36. Manufactures bed blankets. A ten per cent cut in wages had been made at this mill, but has been restored in most departments. Running full time and crew.

No. 37. Manufactures fine bed blankets. Shut down in July, 1893, and is still idle with a poor prospect of resuming. Cause, contemplated tariff changes. The agent remarks, "Our business is in the worst possible position. Fine blankets being sold in the market for about one-half what they cost to manufacture last season. If the present bill should pass we would be compelled to cut wages fully thirty per cent (with free wool) to make goods at the present market price."

No. 38. Manufactures wool stock. A cut of ten per cent in wages had been made and the mill run with frequent shut downs until June, 1894, and is now idle. The agent adds, "Our business has been to a great extent preparing wool stock for other mills in the State, and as the most of them are running *short* we shall not in all probability have much business until after the settlement of the tariff question, and then perhaps none."

No. 39. Manufactures paper maker's felts, and is running on full time and the old rate of wages, but the return does not indicate the present working force.

No. 40. Manufactures carriage robes, horse blankets and plushes, and has been running full time, but with a 57 per cent

reduction in crew and a 12½ per cent cut in wages. Shut down in December, 1893, for six weeks and again July 1, 1894.

No. 41. Manufactures blankets and horse clothing and is running full time and crew, with a 10 per cent cut in wages.

No. 42. Manufactures cheviots, carriage cloths, and broad cloths, and is running full time and crew, but with a 10 per cent cut in wages. This mill was run only 40 hours per week for two months in the fall of 1893, then resumed full time.

The number of woolen mills from which returns have been received is 42. There are perhaps half a dozen more in the State which have not been heard from but whether running or not at the present time is uncertain. The 42 mills reported, when running at full capacity employ 4,961 hands On the first of July eight of these mills were idle, throwing 1,391 hands out of employment. Thirteen more are running short crews throwing out 502 more making a total of 1,893 hands or 38 per cent of the whole working force idle. The number at work is 3,068 or 62 per cent. O e mill is running on short time and one is working overtime on a temporary order. All the others running are on full time, so that employes are not materially affected on this point. Thirteen mills, employing 1,116 hands, pay the old rate of wages, and twenty-one mills, employing 1,952 hands, have made cuts in wages varying from 7 to 25 per cent and averaging a 12 1-2 per cent cut on the wages of those so affected. This is equal to a 5 per cent reduction on the full capacity of all the mills, which added to the 38 per cent reduction in the working force makes a 43 per cent loss in the earning capacity of the employes. Some of the mills have shut down with a poor prospect of resuming at present and others will start up, no doubt, within a few weeks or months, meanwhile others will suspend as they run out their short orders. There have been many temporary shut downs during the past year, varying from a few days to seven months, and the condition of the business on July first, it would appear by the returns, is a fair sample of its standing during the year past.

The forty-two mills report thirty-four classes or combinations of classes of goods manufactured, but it is difficult to determine what classes are most affected by the hard times. While in a given class one mill may be running full time and crew and at the old rate of wages, another is working one-third of a full crew on a 20 per cent cut in wages, while a third has been obliged to suspend for lack of

orders. From a careful study of the returns a demoralized condition would seem to describe the woolen business in the State at the present time. "Practically there is no demand for woolen goods at any price," is the way one agent puts it.

WOOLEN MILLS—OCTOBER RETURNS.

No. 2. No change since July 1. Outlook not encouraging.

No. 5. Running time increased 20 per cent and working force 10 per cent. Present outlook not very good.

No. 6. No change. In regard to the woolen business for the past year or two will say that it has been very unsatisfactory. Do not see anything encouraging for the future.

No. 7. No change since July 1. Plenty of orders but at very low price.

No. 9. Decrease of working force 5 per cent and of wages 7 1-2 per cent since July 1. Orders nearly all filled. Cannot see anything bright after January 1, 1895.

No. 10. No change since July 1. Can see no improvement in my business since above date, and the outlook is not encouraging as I view it.

No. 11. Running time increased from four days to six days per week. Outlook unsatisfactory.

No. 12. Working force decreased 30 per cent. Outlook discouraging.

No. 13. No change since July 1st. Outlook uncertain until we know how cheap the foreign goods with which we have to compete will be sold for.

No. 15 Working force increased 10 per cent. Present outlook not very good.

No. 18. Working force increased 50 per cent since July 1st, making a little over half of full crew, and one-half of the 20 per cent cut down has been restored. Present outlook good.

No. 20. No change. Outlook not very good.

No 21. No change.

No. 22. Working force increased 10 per cent. Outlook good until January 1, 1895, further than that do not know.

No. 25. Working force increased 33 per cent. Business enough say till January 15, 1895. After that there is nothing in sight.

No. 28. No change to speak of. Business running about the same as July 1st.

No. 29. No change. Outlook fair to January 1, 1895.

No. 31. Running time reduced 10 per cent and working force 60 per cent. Outlook uncertain.

No. 32. Running time doubled and working force increased 80 per cent for the purpose of getting out sample pieces on goods now ordered, fearing they will be cancelled. The outlook is uncertain. No one can tell about the future in the woolen business. We shall probably get an idea after the tariff on goods takes effect.

No. 34. Working force increased 30 per cent. Outlook not promising

No. 35. No change. Outlook problematical.

No. 36. No change. There is a little uncertainty in the present outlook owing to change in tariff, also in regard to what may be the future action of the present administration.

No. 37. Started up late in August on a three months' contract with a 15 per cent cut in wages. After this is worked out I see no prospect of continuing business, as prices are so low that orders on a paying basis cannot be duplicated. In my honest opinion there is only one thing that will re establish business confidence and that is a majority for protection in the next House of Representatives. That would stop all further tariff legislation and we could adjust our business to the present law for a year or two.

No. 40. A shut down of seven weeks and a reduction of 33 per cent in working force show the changes since July 1. Outlook poor.

No. 41. The only change since July 1 is a reduction of 25 per cent in working force. The outlook is very poor.

No. 42. A 33 per cent increase in running time and working force with outlook fair.

Out of the forty-two woolen mills which made returns for July 1 twenty-six have made the October returns. Eleven of these show no change either in running time, working force or rate of wages. Four have increased and one decreased their running time, eight have increased their working force, while five show a decrease, and in the matter of wages one shows an increase and two others a reduction. Taken as a whole they show a small increase in running time and in number of hands employed and a very slight decrease in rate of wages. There would seem to be a slight pick-

ing up in the business as the general tone of the returns is not quite so discouraging as in those made in July, still nothing very marked.

BOOTS AND SHOES—JULY RETURNS.

Number.	Average hours per week when running on full time.	Average hours per week at present time.	Number operatives when running full capacity.	Number operatives employed now.	Have wages been reduced since April 1, 1893?	What per cent reduction.
1.....	59	59	1,000	400	Yes	13
2.....	59	59	450	125	Yes	5
3.....	55	55	160	160	Yes.	
4.....	59	59	450	450	Yes	5
5.....	60	60	175	89	No.	
6.....	60	0	75	0	No.	
7.....	59	59	175	135	Yes	20
8.....	59	59	350	225	No.	
9.....	59	59	75	75	No.	
10.....	59	59	50	30	Yes	5
11.....	59	55	100	50	No.	
12.....	60	60	350	125	Yes	10
13.....	59	59	325	325	No.	
14.....	59	50	300	150	No.	
15.....	59	59	375	200	Yes	5
16.....	59	45	250	150	No.	
17.....	60	60	75	42	Yes	6
18.....	60	60	50	50	No.	

No. 1. Manufactures men's, boys' and youths' medium and fine shoes, and is running on full time but with a crew reduced 60 per cent and a cut in wages ranging from 10 to 15 per cent. Cause of reduction, lack of orders caused, doubtless, by depression in business and lack of confidence in the financial situation. Prospect of returning to full capacity not very encouraging nor immediate.

No. 2. Manufactures men's, boys', youths' and children's medium grade shoes of different kinds of stock. Crew reduced 61 per cent and wages about 5 per cent, on account of generally depressed times. Think the prospect is looking a trifle better in our line.

No. 3. Manufactures men's, boys' and youths' shoes and is running fifty-five hours per week with full crew. A 10 per cent cut in wages was made June 1, 1893, but was restored January 1st of the present year. Orders are hard to obtain and all customers order small and often. Prospects are poor for fall trade. What we need is to restore confidence to the merchants. With that business would be good. There is no surplus stock in the country but dealers will only purchase as they actually need for present consumption.

No. 4. Manufactures cheap and medium women's shoes and is running full time and crew. The cut in wages is not general but confined to a few departments, and amounts to only about 5 per cent.

No. 5. Running on full time but working force reduced about 50 per cent. Making goods mostly for immediate delivery. Orders for fall delivery come in slowly.

No. 6. Shut down June 16th but will probably start up again in August.

No. 7. Manufactures ladies' kid and grain shoes, and is running on full time with crew reduced about 20 per cent and a 20 per cent cut in wages.

No. 8. Running on full time but crew reduced 35 per cent, and a very slight cut in wages but no general reduction.

No. 9. Manufactures men's, boys' and youths' fine shoes. No reduction. Our factory being small we make extra effort and keep running to our full capacity.

No. 10. Manufactures ladies', misses' and children's boots and shoes. Running full time, crew reduced 33 per cent, but the cut in wages is not over 5 per cent. Was shut down during April and May, but hope to run a full crew from now till October.

No. 11. Manufactures medium grade women's and misses' kid and goat shoes. Running fifty-five hours per week with but half a crew. One great reason for our trade being so light this year is that our jobbers carried over from last year a large quantity of our line and grade of goods.

No. 12. Manufactures men's and boys' medium grade boots and shoes. Running on full time but crew reduced 64 per cent and wages cut 10 per cent. Cause, hard times. No prospect in sight of returning to full capacity.

No. 13. Manufactures men's, boys' and youths' shoes, and is running full time and crew, and old rate of wages

No. 14. Manufactures ladies' and misses' shoes, and is running fifty hours per week with half a crew, but at old rate of wages. The uncertainty as to results of impending tariff legislation and wide spread lack of confidence has its effect on our business. Prospects discouraging.

No. 15. Manufactures women's medium grade shoes and is running on full time, a 47 per cent reduction in working force and

a 5 per cent cut in wages. Prospect of returning to full capacity poor.

No. 16. Manufactures ladies' and misses' boots and shoes. The running time is forty-five hours per week and the reduction in force 40 per cent with only slight cut in wages. Cause, dullness of trade general at this season.

No. 17. Manufactures ladies', misses' and children's fine shoes. Full time, but working force reduced 44 per cent and wages 6 per cent for lack of acceptable orders.

No. 18. Manufactures moccasins. Running full time, full crew and at old rate of wages with good prospects ahead. The fact that our business is good at the present time is not a good augury for general business as people wear moccasins when they get too poor to wear anything else.

Eighteen shoe concerns have reported which give employment to 4,785 hands when working full crews. Number now employed 2,781 showing a fall off of 2,004 or 42 per cent. One small shop employing 75 hands is temporarily closed. Outside of this, the reduction in running time amounts to 2 1-2 per cent thus reducing the output 44 1-2 per cent. The cut in wages amounts to nearly 4 per cent, or, on a basis of full crews to 2 per cent, showing a fall off of 46 1-2 per cent in the earning capacity of the employes. As wages have held up fairly well and most of the shops are running on full time the worst feature of the business is the throwing of so large a percentage of the employes out of work. As far as the manufacturers are concerned they seem to be doing business on a conservative basis, and, as stocks appear to be well sold out, they ought to be in a condition to catch the benefit of any revival in business however slight.

BOOTS AND SHOES—OCTOBER RETURNS.

No. 1. A decrease in working force of 10 per cent and in wages 5 per cent. As to the present outlook for business, of course we cannot judge positively but our impression is, judging from our business, that the prospect is good for a fair volume of business for the coming season.

No. 3. A slight increase in number of operatives employed, and the outlook much better than for the past eighteen months.

No. 4. Working force increased 10 per cent. Outlook good.

No. 5. No change. Outlook good.

No. 6. No change. Outlook fairly good.

No. 8. Working force increased 15 per cent. Outlook fair.

No. 9. Working force increased 10 per cent. Outlook very fair, or some better than six months ago.

No. 10. No material change. We have added two or three extra hands and increased wages on about the same number. Have run full time and our semi-annual shut-down will be very short. The outlook for business this fall and winter is very good.

No. 11. No change. We think business will improve after December or January but not to any great extent.

No. 13. Working force increased 10 per cent.

No. 14. Running time increased 20 per cent. Have made no direct cut in wages, but the demand being for cheap goods skilled operatives suffer most. In regard to the outlook for business, we think it will improve as people get employment and resume business, but with existing conditions of law, business must settle on a scale at least 20 per cent below the standard of average for the past 20 years.

No. 15. No change. Outlook about the same, not any better.

No. 16. Running time and working force both increased 25 per cent. Outlook good. We are having one of the best fall runs that we have had for a long time.

No. 17. A cut in wages of 5 per cent on certain grades covering about one-third of production. Nothing especially promising in view, but have exceeded last year's business from August 1 to October 16 by about one-third.

No. 18. Working force doubled and wages increased 25 per cent. Outlook good for our business because the depression in business is making people so poor that they must buy moccasins rather than boots and shoes.

Of the fifteen shoe concerns making the October return five indicate no change, two show an increase in running time, one an increase and two a decrease in wages but in number of hands employed there has been a decided increase, seven showing a larger force and but one a smaller force than in July. The general tone of these latter returns are more encouraging, and, taken as a whole, they indicate that the business is improving.

GRANITE—JULY RETURNS.

Number.	Average hours per week when running on full time.	Avarage hours per week at present time.	Number operatives when running full capacity.	Number operatives employed now.	Have wages been reduced since April 1, 1893?	What per cent reduction.
1.....	60	60	30	12	Yes	14
2.....	50	50	60	20	Yes	12
3	45	45	12	3	Yes	10
4.....	59	59	150	75	Yes	10
5	53	0	250	0		
6	59	59	125	110	Yes	8
7.....	59	59	20	12	No.	
8.....	-	0	30			
9...	53	53	100	65	No.	
10...	53	53	500	450	No.	
11.....	60	60	50	25	Yes	10
12	60	60	30	6	Yes	9
13.....	54	0	12	0		
14.....	60	0	25	0		
15.....	60	60	15	7	Yes	15
16.....	60	60	10	10	Yes	10
17.....	60	60	150	40	No.	
18.....	60	60	20	20	No.	
19.....	60	60	8	8	No.	
20.....	59	59	-	34	No.	
21.....	60	60	6	2	Yes	10
22...	53	53	700	604	No.	
23.....	59	59	50	50	No.	

No. 1. Manufactures all kinds of rough and hammered granite. The crew has been reduced 60 per cent and wages 14 per cent on account of there being no orders ahead. No prospect of better business this year, or much change under the present administration

No. 2. Manufactures rough and hammered granite and is running with a 67 per cent reduction in crew and 12 per cent in wages on account of lack of orders.

No 3. Manufactures rough and dressed granite. The working force has been reduced 75 per cent and wages 10 per cent on account of small demand. Poor prospect of improvement.

No. 4. Manufactures polished granite and rough stock. Crew reduced 50 per cent and wages 10 per cent. This business has been run for 18 years and the present time marks the first era of slack orders at this season of the year. The usual cause of the hard times is given.

No. 5. Manufactures cut granite but was obliged to suspend in June, 1894, on account of lack of building in cities, consequently, no orders. This concern runs another branch of the business, that of making paving blocks, which is reported as still brisk, but no detailed report of it is given.

No 6. Manufactures granite for general purposes, and has reduced working force 12 per cent and wages 8 per cent on account of less price for product.

No. 7. Manufactures rough granite for cemetery work. The working force has been reduced 40 per cent for want of orders. This concern is working about the same as for the past two or three years, but reports of the condition of the trade where the products are sold are not encouraging, and it is uncertain whether it will run through the season.

No. 8. Manufactures wainscoting and monumental work, but was obliged to suspend in the summer of 1893, and is still idle, with a possibility of a partial resumption the coming fall.

No. 9. Manufactures cut granite for buildings and monuments. The crew has been reduced 35 per cent for lack of orders. In short, the general business depression has so affected this class of work that the concern at the present time has no orders on which stone cutters are employed and the output is confined to local work and shipping rough stone and paving blocks.

No. 10. Manufactures building stone and monumental work, and is running with a 10 per cent reduction in crew.

No. 11. Manufactures building stone. The working force has been reduced 50 per cent and wages about 10 per cent, on account of lack of orders. All seem to be waiting to find out what the present Congress will do.

No. 12. Does granite work of all kinds. The working force has been reduced 80 per cent and wages 9 per cent on account of no demand for product. These works were shut down through the last winter and spring as there was nothing to do. There is no prospect of employing any more men at present.

No. 13. Manufactures bridge stone, general building stone, trimmings, etc., but was obliged to suspend in the spring of 1894, as there was no call for product. A doubtful prospect of resuming business.

No. 14. Manufactures paving, but is now idle, having shut down in December, 1893, as the work was not profitable. A fairly good prospect of resuming in the near future.

No. 15. Manufactures paving blocks. The working force has been reduced 53 per cent and wages 15 per cent, on account of fall off in price of paving.

No. 16. Manufactures paving. The only change noted is a 10 per cent cut in wages affecting a part of the men.

No. 17. Manufactures paving blocks. The crew has been reduced 73 per cent on account of hard times. The prospect of returning to full capacity is better.

No. 18. Manufactures paving and dimension stone. Is a new quarry, started in 1893, and is employing all the men that can be worked. When more stone is cleared more men will be put on if the market will warrant.

No. 19. Manufactures paving and dimension stone and has just started in business.

No. 20. Manufactures paving and curb stone. The full crew is not given. Some classes of piece work have been reduced from 11 to 20 per cent in price paid to workmen.

No. 21. Manufactures curb stone, cross walk and foundation stone. Crew reduced 67 per cent and wages 10 per cent on account of lack of business which is duller than for many years.

No. 22. Manufactures building granite and paving. Crew reduced 14 per cent.

No. 23. Manufactures cut stone and paving blocks and the return indicates a good business at full capacity.

The 23 granite quarries making returns give employment to 2,387 hands when working full crews. Four were shut down on July 1st, throwing 317 hands out of work, while 14 others were working with reduced crews, throwing out 517 more, a total of 834 hands or 35 per cent now out of work. Only five small quarries, giving employment to 122 hands were employing full crews.

Ten have made cuts in wages ranging from 8 to 15 per cent and affecting 270 men, but all the larger cuts are on small crews, so that it amounts to but a trifle over 1 per cent on the basis of full crews. This would show the output 35 per cent, and gross earnings 36 per cent below full capacity.

The paving block business seems to be the least affected by the hard times, though that is by no means in a flourishing condition, as prices have been reduced and the demand comparatively light. The returns indicate that there is very little call for building stone. One quarry which usually runs a crew of 250 men on this class of work is entirely out of orders.

GRANITE—OCTOBER RETURNS.

No. 4. A 20 per cent decrease in crew and a 10 per cent cut in wages. Outlook the dullest that we have had for seventeen years.

No. 7. No change. Outlook about the same as July 1.

No. 8. Working force decreased 25 per cent. Outlook improved.

No. 9. No change. The outlook for winter work is poor. Have no contracts for work after the river closes. Have expected to get contracts for finished stone but have been unsuccessful, on account of low prices and competition.

No. 11. Working force reduced 50 per cent. Present outlook for business is very dull but for another season think it looks better.

No. 13. Started up late in July on full time and about the same crew as before the shut down, but the reduction in wages on the basis of number of hours worked amounts to about 23 per cent. The present outlook for business is poor, orders about worked up.

No. 18. A decrease of 20 per cent in running time and 5 per cent in wages. Outlook the poorest we have seen for years.

No. 20. Running time and wages both reduced 10 per cent. Outlook nothing extra.

No. 21. Running time and working force reduced 75 per cent and wages 20 per cent. Outlook poor.

Of the nine granite returns made in October, only two show no change; all the others show reductions, five in the rate of wages, four in number of hands employed, and three in running time. The general tone is discouraging. This condition, no doubt, is in part due to the usual fall off in the business at this time of year.

LIME—JULY RETURNS.

Number.	Average hours per week when running on full time.	Average hours per week at present time.	Number operatives when running full capacity.	Number operatives employed now.	Have wages been reduced since April 1, 1893?	What per cent reduction.
1.....	70	70	70	21	No.	
2.....	168	168	12	6	No.	
3.....	168	168	20	10	No.	
4.....	168	168	26	15	No.	
5.....	168	168	20	20	No.	
6.....	168	0	20	0		
7.....	168	0	6	0		
8.....	* 72	72	100	30	No.	
9.....	-	-	50	15	No.	
10.....	168	168	50	20	No.	
11.....	-	-	8	0		

* Working time of the individual, not the running time of the works.

No. 1. A reduction in crew of 70 per cent has been made on account of small demand for lime, with poor prospect of returning to full capacity.

No. 2. This is a small concern and has run but three months this season with a 50 per cent reduction in crew on account of no demand for lime. Prospect poor for resuming business.

No. 3. This plant has run for the past eight months with a crew reduced 50 per cent, one month of which however, it was shut down, all because of very limited market for production. No prospect of running more than half the plant through this season at least. This concern also runs in connection with its lime business a fleet of coasters representing a capital of $20,000 and usually employing twenty-five men, which is doing but very little the present year.

No. 4. A reduction of 42 per cent in crew is noted on account of dull business. Can give no definite idea as to returning to full capacity.

No 5. This plant is running a full crew with good prospect of so continuing through the year.

No. 6. The capacity of this plant is not given, but it has suspended on account of the depressed condition of the market.

No. 7. This plant was closed in June on account of poor market, with no prospect of resuming until the market for lime improves.

No. 8. The working force has been reduced 70 per cent on account of no demand for lime, with no prospect of returning to full capacity at present. What men are retained are paid the old rate of wages, yet it would be easy to hire a crew at much lower rates.

No. 9. The only change noted at this plant, is a 70 per cent reduction in working force.

No. 10. The crew at this plant has been reduced 60 per cent. The reason given is, "cannot sell our product." Prospect of improvement when the tariff question is settled.

Returns have been received from 11 lime manufacturers who give employment to 382 hands when working full crews. Three are shut down, throwing thirty-four hands out of work, while the other eight have reduced their working force 211 more, making a total of 245 or over 64 per cent now out of employment. The nature of the work necessitates a continuous running, giving employment to a day and a night crew, so there is no shortening

of hours, and the old rate of wages has been maintained. The substance of all the causes assigned for this large curtailment of the output of lime is that there is little or no demand for it.

LIME—OCTOBER RETURNS.

No. 1. No change. Outlook bad.

No. 2. No change. Outlook hard.

No. 4. Running time reduced 40 per cent and working force 40 per cent. Outlook dull.

No. 6. Running time and working force both reduced 40 per cent. Outlook dull.

No. 7. Decrease in running time 25 per cent. Outlook dull.

No. 8. Running time and working force increased 40 per cent.

The above returns seem to show the lime business still in a depressed condition.

SLATE—JULY RETURNS.

Number.	Average hours per week when running on full time.	Average hours per week at present time.	Number operatives when running full capacity.	Number operatives employed now.	Have wages been reduced since April 1, 1893?	What per cent reduction.
1.....	60	60	65	25	Yes	12½
2.....	60	60	80	45	Yes	12½
3.....	60	60	60	20	Yes	12½
4.....	60	60	60	20	Yes	12½
5.....	40	40	6	6	No.	
6.....	36	36	60	55	No.	
7...	36	36	90	60	No.	
8.....	60	-	22	-	No.	
9.....	60	60	30	30	No.	
10.....	60	60	18	18	No.	

No. 1. Manufactures roofing slate. Running in a small way getting the quarry in condition to do business if the demand increases. The decrease in crew amounts to 61 per cent, and in wages from 10 to 15 per cent.

No. 2. Manufactures roofing slate and mill stock. By mill stock is meant slate made into billiard beds, blackboards, table tops, sinks, etc., etc. The decrease in working force amounts to 43 per cent, and wages an average of 12 1-2 per cent. Crew was reduced in the fall of 1893 and again in the spring of 1894. Shall

not return to full capacity until business resumes a more active state.

No. 3. Manufactures roofing slate. The reduction in working force amounts to 67 per cent and wages to 12 1-2 per cent. This quarry was closed down for over a year from April 1893. Two years ago this company was paying out from $10,000 to $12,000 per month in wages and expenses in the four quarries which it owns, and giving employment to from 200 to 250 men, but now the working force ranges from 100 to 125 men, and the monthly payments to from $5,000 to $6,500.

No. 4. Manufactures roofing slate. Working force reduced 67 per cent and wages 12 1-2 per cent on the average. Was shut down several months in 1893 on account of the hard times and no demand for product. For the same reason the crew has been largely reduced. The prospect of returning to full capacity depends on the demand.

No. 5. This is a new quarry being opened. The matter of the small number of hours given as full time in this and the next two numbers will be explained further on.

No. 6. Manufactures roofing slate Crew reduced about 8 per cent. Run on three-fourths time from November 1893, to May 1894, on account of business depression and stringency in the money market.

No. 7. Manufactures roofing slate. Crew reduced 33 per cent. Run on three-fourths time from October 1, 1893, to May 1, 1894, on account of the general depression in business.

No. 8. Manufactures roofing slate but is now idle.

No. 9. Manufactures roofing slate and is running full time without any reductions except a shut-down of one month in the fall of 1893, on account of money stringency.

No. 10. Manufactures roofing slate and is running full time with no reductions.

Ten slate quarries have reported. When working full crews they give employment to 491 men; present force 279, a reduction of 212 or 43 per cent. The cut in wages amounts to about 3 per cent reckoned on the basis of full crews, so that the pay rolls must be reduced 46 per cent. In regard to running time, sixty hours a week is the maximum week's work, but this is affected in various ways. In very stormy weather the men do not work. Then again during the short days the working hours are shortened, first to nine

hours per day then to eight, and as the days again lengthen the time is extended to nine hours and later on to ten, being governed by the length of daylight. In Nos. 5, 6 and 7 the full week's work is given respectively at 40, 36 and 36 hours. There are only estimates of actual average time made, taking into account not only stormy weather and the shortening of days on account of darkness, but, in the two latter at least, a run of several months on three-quarters time is taken into consideration.

SLATE—OCTOBER RETURNS.

No. 1. The only change is a reduction of working hours to forty-eight per week on account of short days. The outlook is no better than at last report.

No. 2. Reduced running time to eight hours per day. Outlook uncertain.

No. 3. Commenced running eight hours per day October 15th. Cannot tell now whether we shall keep our present working force all winter or not.

No. 4. No change except to drop running time to eight hours per day. Outlook about the same as July 1st.

No. 6. Working force increased 25 per cent. Outlook fair.

No. 7. No especial change.

No. 9. No change. Outlook fair.

No. 10. No change. Outlook good.

The above returns show but little change since July 1st. The usual shortening of hours at this time of year, and an increase in working force at one quarry, are noted.

BUILDERS' FINISH—JULY RETURNS.

Number.	Average hours per week when running on full time.	Average hours per week at present time.	Number operatives when running full capacity.	Number operatives employed now.	Have wages been reduced since April 1, 1893?	What per cent reduction.
1.....	59	59	6	5	No.	
2.....	60	60	14	14	No.	
3.....	60	50	5	3	Yes	10
4.....	60	40	5	3	No.	
5.....	60	60	4	2	No.	
6.....	60	48	12	2	No.	
7.....	60	60	3	3	No.	
8.....	60	60	-	1	No.	
9.....	60	60	45	30	No.	
10.....	60	40	6	3	No.	
11.....	59	59	4	4	No.	
12.....	60	60	12	12	No.	
13.....	60	60	6	6	No.	
14.....	60	30	7	0	No.	
15.....	60	60	15	4	Yes	15
16.....	60	60	13	13	No.	
17.....	60	60	7	7	No.	
18.....	60	60	15	15	No.	
19.....	60	48	50	40	No.	
20.....	60	45	18	10	No.	
21.....	59	59	175	140	No.	
22.....	60	45	10	4	No.	

No. 1. Manufactures doors, blinds, window, door frames, &c. The only change noted is a 17 per cent reduction in crew.

No 2. Manufactures doors, sash and blinds, and long and short lumber. No changes. A shut down of one month for repairs last spring is noted. Business is reported as very good, and the future looks well.

No. 3. Manufactures doors, sash and blinds, and runs a planing mill. The reductions in this mill amount to 17 per cent in working hours, 40 per cent in crew and 10 per cent in wages. Cause, lack of demand for products.

No. 4. Manufactures doors, sash and finish. Working time has been reduced 33 per cent and crew 40 per cent, with no prospect of returning to full capacity this season.

No. 5. Manufactures doors, sash, blinds and house finish. A 50 per cent reduction in crew is noted on account of no demand for goods.

No. 6. Manufactures doors, sash and blinds and house finishing material. A 20 per cent reduction has been made in running time and 83 per cent in crew on account of depression in business.

No. 7. Manufactures door and window frames and moulding. No reductions, and business is reported good, stimulated by the building of a railroad into the section where located.

No. 8. Manufactures doors, windows, window frames, mouldings, etc., and is running without change in running time or wages, but with only one man employed. The number constituting a full crew is not indicated in the return.

No. 9. Manufactures doors, sash and blinds, and all kinds of house furnishings. Crew reduced 33 per cent.

No. 10. Manufactures doors, sash and blinds and does general jobbing The working hours have been reduced 33 per cent and the crew 50 per cent as there is no demand for goods.

No. 11. Manufactures doors and windows and does general jobbing. No reductions and business never better than now. At the store where the goods are sold the cash sales for May exceeded that of any other month during the whole time this concern has been in business, but the agent remarks, that, from the present outlook, the hight of the business is past for the present.

No. 12. Manufactures doors, sash and blinds, and no change whatever is noted.

No. 13. Manufactures doors, sash and builders' finish. No changes are noted.

No. 14. Manufactures doors, sash and blinds. The help has all been discharged and the owners are doing a little, working the plant about half time. Cause given, business depression, and a very poor prospect of returning to full crew and time.

No. 15. Manufactures doors, sash and blinds, and is running on full time but with a 73 per cent reduction in crew and 15 per cent in wages on account of there being no demand for product. No prospect of returning to full capacity.

No. 16. Manufactures window sash and is running without cuts or changes of any kind.

No. 17. Manufactures glazed windows and is running full time and crew and at old rate of wages.

No. 18. Manufactures lumber, gutters, mouldings, doors, sash and blinds, window and door frames, glazed windows and all kinds of stair finish. No changes of any kind are noted.

No. 19. Manufactures doors, sash and blinds and is running with a 20 per cent reduction both in working time and crew on account of the dull time. Prospect of returning to full capacity very poor.

No. 20. Manufactures mouldings and house finish and is running with a 25 per cent reduction in working time and 44 per cent

in crew besides an occasional shut down. Cause, no orders. No prospect of better business at present.

No. 21. Manufactures wire window screens and screen doors. The only change noted is a 20 per cent reduction in working force, which indicates about the fall off in business from that of the year before caused by the depression. Will probably return to full capacity in the fall.

No. 22. Manufactures doors, sash and blinds, and house finishing material. The reductions at this mill amount to 25 per cent in working time and 60 per cent in crew, caused by depression in business.

Returns have been received from twenty-two mills which turn out builders' finish, which includes not only doors, sash and blinds, but every variety of inside and outside finish for building. The number employed when working at full capacity is 432, present working force 321, a reduction of 111 hands or 25 per cent of full crews. The reduction of working hours has generally affected the smaller mills and will amount to about 5 per cent on a full working force, making a reduction of 30 per cent in production. The cut in wages, 10 per cent in one mill and 15 per cent in another, both of which are small plants, does not materially affect the business. Eight of the smaller mills are working full crews, while fourteen, including all the larger ones, have been obliged to reduce their working force. While some are doing a good business a majority of them feel the effects of the depression.

BUILDERS' FINISH—OCTOBER RETURNS.

No. 2. No change. Outlook good.

No. 3. No change. Outlook not encouraging.

No. 7. No change. Outlook good. Have been driven with orders all summer.

No. 9. An increase of 5 per cent in running time and 15 per cent in working force. Outlook quiet.

No. 10. A small decrease in working force. Outlook very bad. Do no look for any better business this fall.

No. 11. No change. Outlook poor.

No. 14. No change. Outlook fair.

No. 15. No change. Outlook bad. No demand for our product.

No. 16. Ten per cent increase in working force. Outlook good.

No. 17. No change. Outlook better. A little late for building business to feel improved condition of things this fall. The trade note general improvement all along the line, and we are confident it will help building another spring.

No. 18. A decrease of 5 per cent in running time. Outlook not very encouraging. We have but few orders ahead.

No. 19. Running time increased 25 per cent. Outlook good for next two months. Always have a good fall trade.

No. 20. No change. Outlook better.

No. 21. No change. Outlook good.

No. 22. No change. Outlook quite good.

Of the fifteen returns made in October ten show no change, two show an increase and one a decrease in running time, and two an increase and one a decrease in working force, but no change in wages. While some still take a gloomy view of the outlook others are more hopeful. On the whole the returns seem to show the business in a more healthy state than in July, due, no doubt, to the increase in building the latter part of the summer.

OIL CLOTH—JULY RETURNS.

Number.	Average hours per week when running on full time.	Average hours per week at present time.	Number operatives when running full capacity.	Number operatives employed now.	Have wages been reduced since April 1, 1893?	What per cent reduction.
1.....	60	60	25	12	Yes	5 to 10
2.....	60	60	130	103	Yes	10
3.....	60	60	70	47	Yes	10

No. 1. Manufactures floor oil cloths. Working force reduced 66 per cent and wages cut from 5 to 10 per cent. This mill was shut down through the winter. Cause, goods not wanted—over production. No prospect of returning to full capacity.

No. 2. Manufactures oil cloth, and has made a reduction in crew of 21 per cent and a cut in wages of 10 per cent on account of lack of orders. No prospect of returning to full capacity at present.

No. 3. Manufactures oil cloth. The reduction in crew amounts to 33 per cent and the cut in wages 10 per cent. No prospect of returning to full capacity for the next three years.

The three oil cloth factories reporting give employment to 235 hands when working at full capacity. The present working force is 162, a reduction of 73 or 31 per cent. The cut in wages is generally 10 per cent, equivalent to 6 per cent on the basis of full crews, making a 37 per cent reduction in gross earnings of employes.

OIL CLOTH—OCTOBER RETURNS.

No. 1. No change. Outlook for the next six months rather quiet.

No. 3. No change. Outlook a trifle brighter.

FURNITURE—JULY RETURNS.

Number.	Average hours per week when running on full time.	Average hours per week at present time.	Number operatives when running full capacity.	Number operatives employed now.	Have wages been reduced since April 1, 1893?	What per cent reduction.
1.....	59	59	32	32	No.	
2.....	59	59	135	144	No.	
3.....	60	60	4	1	No.	
4.....	59	59	50	28	Yes	20
5.....	60	60	60	60	No.	
6.....	59	59	60	40	Yes	10
7.....	59	60	38	42	No.	
8.....	60	60	6	6	No.	
9.....	60	60	4	1	No.	
10.....	60	59	40	40	No.	
11.....	59	60	40	26	Yes	10
12.....	60	60	12	4	No.	
13.....	60	60	5	5	No.	
14.....	60	60	3	3	No.	

No. 1. Manufactures furniture, and is running full time, full crew and old rate of wages.

No. 2. Running on full time and a larger crew than usual at this season of the year, and no cut in wages. The business as a whole is not up to the usual standard, but if no worse the remainder of the summer, we hope to run through the season.

No. 3. Manufactures parlor furniture. A small concern on custom work. Business very dull for the last ten months

No. 4. Manufactures chairs, couches, parlor suits, settees, &c., and is running full time, but working force reduced 44 per cent and

wages 20 per cent. Work is largely on contract making special patterns to order for large jobbing houses. Last year, at this time, we had orders for about 14,000 chairs at good prices, and now we have only about 3,000 chairs ordered on which there is really no profit, even when running at reduced wages. Our only object in running to-day is to keep our best help together, hoping sometime to be able to get more profitable work to do.

No. 5. Manufactures chairs, settees, refrigerators, etc. Full time and crew and old rate of wages.

No. 6. Manufactures chairs and lumber. Running on full time but working force reduced 33 per cent and wages 10 per cent. The general stagnation in business is what hurts us. Our business is not directly affected by the tariff measures now being agitated but we feel the effect all the same. We can see no prospect of a revival in business at present.

No. 7. Manufactures furniture and spring beds. Running on full time and with extra help and no cut in wages. This is our busy season. Have kept our factory running continually for many years with the exception of the spring bed department which we had to shut down two months this spring on account of overproduction and lack of room, and this the first time for twelve years. While we are now busy and selling all the goods we can turn out there is very little profit in the business when compared with three years ago. This on account of competition from other states whose business is suffering more than ours, which we have to meet in order to hold our trade. We are in position to meet all competition and are constantly extending our business but the uncertainty of the market is pronounced. There is little question in our opinion but Maine is better off than other states in our business, and if it were not for the insane and unreasonable competition of prices which is due to the trade dropping off in other states we would be very little affected. We do business with all the New England states and some others but give more attention to Maine than ever.

No. 8. Manufactures upholstered furniture and is running full time and crew and at old rate of wages.

No. 9. Manufactures chairs. Work done principally in cold weather and goods sold from the cart through the summer. Expect a full run next winter.

No. 10. Manufactures chamber furniture and extension tables. Running over time, full crew and at old rate of wages.

No. 11. Manufactures furniture, and is running on full time, but crew reduced 35 per cent and wages 10 per cent. No prospect of returning to full capacity at present.

No. 12. Manufactures bed slats and is running on full time, but crew reduced 67 per cent. Prospect of returning to full capacity poor.

No. 13. Manufactures mattresses. No reductions. There is no doubt but what our business is feeling the depression that at present affects all manufactures, but by adding a number of new dealers to our list of customers last spring we have been able to do about the same amount of trade as formerly.

No. 14. Manufactures woven wire mattresses. No reduction.

In the furniture line fourteen concerns have reported, which, when working full capacity give employment to 489 hands. Number now employed 432, a fall off of 57 or nearly 12 per cent. One shop is running over time or eleven hours per day which would amount to only a fraction of one per cent on the running time of all the mills. The cut in wages is about 2 per cent, so the earning capacity of this class of workmen is reduced but 14 per cent.

FURNITURE—OCTOBER RETURNS.

No. 1. No change. Outlook fair.

No. 2. Working force increased 20 per cent. Shall soon commence running factory evenings. Orders coming in freely. We are doing more than last year.

No. 3. No change. Outlook poor.

No. 4. Working force increased 10 per cent. We do not see any sign of real improvement in our line. The reason for our increase in hands employed is the fall trade, as we make a large line of fancy chairs, and the fall trade until after Christmas is always a busy one with us. The present outlook is, that after January 1st we shall shut down for at least a month.

No. 6. Working force increased 5 per cent. Cannot see any improvement in business.

No. 7. Working force increased 12 per cent. Outlook good. Have recently built a new factory, completed last August, 80x30 feet, four stories. Our trade is constantly increasing.

No. 8. Working force increased 20 per cent and a slight increase in wages. Outlook good.

No. 9. No change. Outlook good.

No. 10. Working force increased 10 per cent and wages 5 per cent. Outlook better than in the past five years.

No. 11. No change. Outlook moderately fair.

No. 13. Wages increased between 5 and 10 per cent. Outlook good.

These October returns certainly indicate a considerable picking up in the furniture business. They show quite an increase in number of hands employed and in one instance a slight increase in wages.

PULP—JULY RETURNS.

Number.	Average hours per week when running on full time.	Average hours per week at present time.	Number operatives when running full capacity.	Number operatives employed now.	Have wages been reduced since April 1, 1893?	What per cent reduction.
1.....	140	140	35	25	Yes	10
2	144	60	5	2	Yes	15
3.....	144	-	40	0	Yes	15
4.....	144	60	80	15	No.	
5.....	144	144	15	15	Yes	22
6.....	144	*	75			
7.....	144	144	140	140	No.	
8.....	144	144	200	200	No.	
9.....	144	-	200	0	No.	
10.....	144	144	97	97	No.	
11.....	144	144	125	125	No.	
12.....	144	144	180	195	No.	
13.....	144	72	90	55	Yes	12
14.....	144	144	150	150	Yes	10

* A new mill about to start up.

No. 1. Manufactures mechanical pulp and is running full time but working force reduced 28 per cent and wages 10 per cent. Prospects poor.

No. 2. Manufactures ground wood pulp. Running time reduced 58 per cent, working force 60 per cent and wages 15 per cent. Cause, lack of orders. From the present standpoint can see no prospect of returning to full capacity.

No. 3. Manufactures ground wood pulp. Had reduced wages 15 per cent but suspended June 11th, as there was no sale for product. The present outlook is very poor.

No. 4. Manufactures ground wood pulp. Running time reduced 58 per cent and crew 81 per cent on account of depression in busi-

ness. The prospect of a full business depends upon the dawn of rudimentary intelligence in Congress.

No. 5. Manufactures wood pulp. Running full time and crew but wages reduced 22 per cent. Was shut down nine months prior to June 4th on account of low prices. Will shut down again shortly, and the prospect of running again at full capacity is hardly more than fair.

No. 6. Will manufacture sulphite fibre. This is a new mill and will start up for the first time in a few days, but as to prospect of continuing we cannot judge as yet. We shall start up with wages about 15 per cent below what they were in April, 1893.

No. 7. Manufactures sulphite pulp and paper. Running full capacity, with no cut in wages.

No. 8. Manufactures spruce sulphite pulp, and is running full capacity and at old rate of wages.

No. 9. Manufactures sulphite pulp. Has been closed since July, 1893, on account of depression in business.

No. 10. Manufactures sulphite pulp and paper. Running to full capacity and old rate of wages. Have not curtailed production in the least.

No. 11. Manufactures sulphite fibre and is running full capacity and product sold.

No. 12. Manufactures chemical soda fibre. The surplus men reported, are at work outside of regular line as we are doing some building. While we have not discharged any men we have not made full production. Our finished goods are 60 per cent water and we cannot accumulate more than two weeks run. We have made as we could sell, running from one-third to full production according to orders. The men have had the best of this method. They have had work whether the mill made or lost money.

No. 13. Manufactures chemical fibre, soda process, and is running on half time, crew reduced 39 per cent and wages 12 1-2 per cent.

No. 14. Manufactures chemical fibre and is running full time and crew but wages cut 10 per cent.

Fourteen pulp mills have reported. One is a new mill about to start up which will employ 75 hands, and two others with an aggregate working force of 240 hands, have suspended for an indefinite period. All together when running full capacity, they give employment to 1,432 hands; number now employed, 1,013, a falling off

of 413 or 29 per cent. The cut in wages amounts to 4 per cent on the basis of full crews, making a falling off in pay rolls of 33 per cent. The reduction in running time is confined to three small mills. It seems evident that sulphite or chemical mills are in a more prosperous condition than the mechanical or ground pulp mills.

PULP—OCTOBER RETURNS.

No. 1. No change worth mentioning. Outlook fairly good for output but low prices.

No. 2. Have not been in operation since July 1. No sales of pulp until recently and that at large reduction in price. Cannot produce at present prices. The following quotation from a recent letter will best show the outlook. "Some of your neighbors in Maine who make large quantities of pulp are not overstocked with orders and are offering it at almost any figure buyers make."

No. 4. Working force reduced 14 per cent and wages 15 per cent. Outlook fair to good.

No. 5. Have just started up on an order that will occupy the current month and should say that the prospect had improved somewhat.

No. 6. If we were to fill out the blanks in the circular sent us with categorical answers, the impression produced would be altogether misleading in our case and of no value for your purposes. We will therefore make a statement independent of the circular. Our mill is a new one and started up July 9; from that date to the present writing we have been shut down four weeks owing to lack of orders and dull business. Starting without any business, we have now secured enough of a foothold to feel very sure of running on practically full time through the winter. This can hardly be interpreted as either an increase or decrease of running time, but we should say that the business outlook was somewhat better than a few months ago. We have neither increased nor diminished the number or pay of our operatives during the time we have been running.

No. 7. No change. Outlook bad.

No. 8. Working force increased 5 per cent. Outlook good. Have not lost a day's work since last report and have increased our production 25 per cent.

No. 9. This concern, which was closed at time of last report, speaks of the outlook as favorable, although they evidently have not started up.

No. 10. No change. Have all we can do.

No. 12. Have decreased running time 20 per cent but average 20 per cent more product. As to the outlook we cannot prognosticate.

No. 13. No change. Outlook not very encouraging for a profitable winter.

No. 14. Working force increased 10 per cent and running up to full capacity with a good outlook.

PAPER—JULY RETURNS.

Number.	Average hours per week when running on full time.	Average hours per week at present time.	Number operatives when running full capacity.	Number operatives employed now.	Have wages been reduced since April 1, 1893?	What per cent reduction.
1.	144	144	85	85	No.	
2..... ...	144	144	125	125	No.	
3.....	144	144	60	60	No.	
4.	144	144	150	150	Yes	12½
5.....	144	144	1,000	950	No.	

No. 1. Manufactures news and book paper and is running full capacity and at old rate of wages.

No 2. Manufactures book paper. Running full capacity and old rate of wages.

No. 3. Manufactures news paper. Full capacity and no cut in wages.

No. 4. Manufactures paper and is running full capacity but wages reduced 12 1-2 per cent.

No. 5. Manufactures book and label paper and is running full time and old rate of wages. The reduction in number of employes is due to the fact that less new work in the line of building operations or improvements is being carried on now than at some other times. The full number of employes in the mill proper are now at work and have been during the whole period of depression, with the exception of a slight lessening of product in the fall of 1893, shutting down some departments for a few days at a time.

The business of paper making seems to hold nearly up to high water mark, as the mills are running night and day, with full crews, and in only one case showing any reduction in wages which would amount to a fraction over one per cent on the wages of the whole working force.

PAPER—OCTOBER RETURNS.

No. 1. No change. Outlook bad.
No. 2. No change.
No. 3. No change.
No. 4. Decrease in working force of 10 per cent. Outlook fair.
No. 5. No change. Outlook fair.

PAPER BOXES—JULY RETURNS.

Number.	Average hours per week when running on full time.	Average hours per week at present time.	Number operatives when running full capacity.	Number operatives employed now.	Have wages been reduced since April 1, 1883?	What per cent reduction.
1.....	59	59	42	32	No.	
2.....	60	30	100	50	No.	
3.....	59	50	22	10	No.	
4.....	59	59	35	15	No.	

No. 1. Manufactures paper boxes and has made a reduction of 24 per cent in working force on account of the usual decrease at this season.

No. 2. Manufactures shoe cartons, druggists' and jewellers' boxes of all kinds. A decrease of 50 per cent has been made both in running time and working force on account of the decrease in demand for goods. Very little prospect of returning to full capacity.

No. 3. Manufactures paper and wood boxes. A 15 per cent reduction has been made in running time and 50 per cent in crew, on account of dullness of trade. Prospect of returning to full capacity not very good.

No. 4. Manufactures paper boxes and has reduced the working force 57 per cent on account of hard times, with no prospect of returning to full capacity.

Four returns have been received from manufacturers of paper boxes. This industry gives employment to 199 hands when work-

ing full crews; number now employed 107, showing a reduction of 92, or 46 per cent The reduction in working hours amounts to 16 1–2 per cent, which is equal to 9 per cent on a basis of full crews. This reduces the output and earnings of the employes 55 per cent. At the shop numbered one, the cause of reduction is attributed to the usual decrease at this season, but the others give the usual causes of hard times, decreased and dull trade. No cuts in wages are reported.

PAPER BOXES—OCTOBER RETURNS.

No. 1. No change. Outlook unchanged.

No. 2. Running time and working force increased 10 per cent. Outlook good.

SPOOLS—JULY RETURNS.

Number.	Average hours per week when running on full time.	Average hours per week at present time.	Number operatives when running full capacity.	Number operatives employed now.	Have wages been reduced since April 1, 1893?	What per cent reduction.
1.....	60	60	24	20	No.	
2.....	60	60	40	30	No.	
3.....	61	61	65	65	No.	
4.....	59	59	25	21	No.	
5.....	60	60	50	25	No.	
6.....	58	55	30	25	No.	
7.....	60	30	17	5	No.	
8.....	54	45	21	18	No.	
9.....	70	30	20	14	No.	
10.....	60	55	20	10	Yes	20

No. 1. Manufactures thread spools. No changes are noted except a few hands are out temporarily.

No. 2. Manufactures thread spools. A 25 per cent reduction in crew is noted, also the fact that spools are being sold at a reduced price. On the prospect of returning to full capacity the agent says, "That depends entirely on tariff legislation. If the duties on thread should be reduced to a point sufficiently low to enable foreign manufacturers of thread to sell their goods in this country freely, the business of spool making in this country could not be carried on to any great extent. The making of thread spools extensively in this country was started by the tariff of 1861, which caused the immense thread mills of J. & P. Coats, George A. Clark and John Clark, Jr , manufacturers of spool cotton, to be estab-

lished in this country, as it was a gain to them to manufacture here and save the duty which they would have been obliged to pay had they continued to supply their trade here from their mills in Scotland. The manufacture of linen thread and sewing silk has also been established in this country by European manufacturers for the same reason. The result of this has been to make the manufacture of spools an immense business here in Maine, consequently has enabled the owners of what was formerly considered a worthless timber (white birch) to sell at a good price, so that an immense amount of money has been put in circulation in this State through this means."

No. 3. Manufactures spools, kind not specified, and is running with a slight reduction on common labor but none on skilled labor. This mill was largely idle from July, 1893 to January, 1894, so that receipts fell off over $20,000 from the year previous.

No. 4. Manufactures spools, and is running with a 16 per cent reduction in crew. For five months, the latter part of 1893, this mill was shut down the larger part of the time for want of orders, as the old stock was being run down on account of uncertainty of prices. A shut-down is looked for in July, but with a probability of a little better run than last fall.

No. 5. Manufactures bobbins and spools. Crew has been reduced 50 per cent on account of business depression among textile manufacturers, with no prospect at present of returning to full capacity.

No. 6. Manufactures spools and does other wood turning. The small reduction in working time was made by request of the employes, but the 16 per cent reduction in crew was on account of smaller orders. A 12 1-2 per cent cut has been made on some of the piece work but none ou day wages. For the six months prior to January, 1894, the mill run about two-thirds time; since then full time but small crew. The May output for 1894 was from 20 to 25 per cent less than for May, 1893. Orders on hand will last only through this month (June).

No. 7. Manufactures spools for cotton and silk thread. The running time has been reduced 50 per cent and the crew 70 per cent on account of no call for goods. Future prospects poor indeed.

No. 8. Manufactures spools for thread and silk. The reductions amount to about 16 per cent in running time and 14 per cent in crew but the prospect of returning to full capacity is reported good.

No. 9. Manufactures spools for cotton thread, silk and linen and is running with a 57 per cent reduction in time and 30 per cent in crew, on account of the hard times.

No. 10. Manufactures spools for cotton thread, silk and linen. This mill had been idle nearly a year but started up in June, 1894, with an 8 per cent reduction in time and 50 per cent in crew, and a cut of 20 per cent in wages. Prospect not good for returning to full capacity.

The ten spool mills making returns employ 312 hands when working full crews; number working July 1, 1894, 233, being a reduction of 79 hands or 25 per cent. The reduction in working hours amounts to about 14 per cent which would be equal to fully 10 per cent on the basis of fall crews, so the output has been reduced 35 per cent as the matter stands at the above date. Four of the mills, employing fully one-half the working force, were either shut down or partially suspended for periods varying from five to eleven months prior to January, 1894, which alone must have curtailed the output of spools fully 20 per cent for that year. The cut in wages is small, amounting to about 1 per cent on full capacity, which, considered in connection with the reduction in time and working force, would show a fall off of 36 per cent in the gross earnings of spool mill hands.

SPOOLS—OCTOBER RETURNS.

No. 1. This mill was running on full time on July 1, but this report compares the running time for three months since July 1, with the three months prior to July 1, showing an increase of 20 per cent, and with the running time for the full year prior to July 1, showing an increase of 33 1-3 per cent. Working force increased 7 per cent. Outlook improving.

No. 2. No particular change, only running a little steadier. The outlook seems a little better but somewhat uncertain.

No. 4. A small increase in running time and working force but not enough to make up for the cut down of January 1, 1894. Outlook good.

No. 5. No change. Outlook not very promising.

No. 6. Have added two to our crew. Outlook good.

No. 7. No change. There is more to do, but prices are so low and the men want the same pay that the outlook is dark for the

future. Wages must go down to compete with others in the same business, but I think wages low enough now.

No. 9. No change. Outlook about the same as July 1.

No. 10. No change. In regard to the outlook for business I see no prospect for immediate improvement.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOPS—JULY RETURNS.

Number.	Average hours per week when running on full time.	Average hours per week at present time.	Number operatives when running full capacity.	Number operatives employed now.	Have wages been reduced since April 1, 1893?	What per cent reduction.
1.....	60	48	15	6	No.	
2.....	36	36	40	20	No.	
3	60	60	35	33	No.	
4.....	59	59	10	5	No.	
5	60	54	185	80	Yes	10
6	54	54	5	5	No.	
7.....	60	60	600	100	Yes	20
8.....	0	0	110	0	Yes	10
9... ...	60	60	25	25	No.	
10...	59	59	500	200	Yes	10
11.....	60	60	5	5	No.	
12	60	60	15	8	No.	
13.....	60	60	13	7	No.	
14.....	60	60	70	50	Yes	10
15.....	54	54	15	10	No.	
16.....	60	54	60	30	Yes	10
17.....	60	60	20	5	No.	
18.....	59	59	50	20	No.	
19.....	60	0	4	0	No.	
20.	54	36	24	11	No.	
21.....	60	45	50	26	No.	
22...	55	55	40	35	Yes	10
23.....	60	50	21	21	No.	
24.....	60	40	100	85	No.	

No. 1. Manufactures water wheels, saw mills, shingle machines, etc., and is running on a 20 per cent reduction in time and 60 per cent in crew, caused by lack of orders.

No. 2. Manufactures water wheels and does general mill work. The working force has been reduced 50 per cent on account of depression in business.

No. 3. Manufactures mill machinery and castings. The only change noted is 6 per cent reduction in crew.

No. 4. Manufactures circular saw mills and various kinds of sawing machines. Crew reduced 50 per cent for lack of orders. No prospect of improvement at present.

No. 5. Manufactures cotton machinery. The reductions are 10 per cent on working time, 57 per cent on crew, and 10 per cent in

wages. Cause, general depression in the manufacture of cotton goods. No prospect of improvement in sight.

No. 6. Manufactures sinks and repairs for mills. Business good, except sales have to be made at a reduced figure and collections a little slow.

No. 7. Manufactures cotton machinery. This establishment, after a shut down of six months, has recently started up with a reduction of 83 per cent in working force and 20 per cent in wages. Cau-e of shut down and reductions was lack of orders.

No. 8. Manufactures bar iron, railroad spikes, etc. Works are running on about one-third time. Crew reduced, but varying according to the amount of work on hand, and a cut in wages of about 10 per cent. The general depression in business accounts for the reductions.

No. 9. Manufactures steam engines and general machinery, and is doing a good business. In fact business is always good with this concern for the proprietors just hustle and get it.

No. 10. Manufactures engine boilers, machinery and cars and is running with a 40 per cent reduction in crew, a 10 per cent cut in the wages of workmen, and 20 per cent in office force. Cause, want of orders. Prospect of returning to full capacity not promising.

No. 11. Manufactures shoe machinery and no changes are noted.

No. 12. Manufactures general machinery. The working force has been reduced about 47 per cent. Prospect of returning to full capacity when the country has settled down to business again.

No. 13. Runs a foundry and machine shop and planing mill. Crew reduced 46 per cent.

No. 14. Manufactures machinery and does a general foundry business. The reduction in working force amounts to about 29 per cent and in wages to 10 per cent Business poor.

No 15. Manufactures electric machinery and does a general machinist business. The crew has been reduced 33 per cent on account of no job work, but there is a demand for the regular work and a fair prospect of returning to full capacity.

No. 16. Manufactures steam and hot water goods and runs a general machine shop. Working time has been reduced 6 per cent, working force 50 per cent and wages 10 per cent on account of lack of orders. No prospect of returning to full capacity at present.

No. 17. Runs on ship and mill work principally, and the reduction in crew is 75 per cent. Cause, dearth of ship building.

No. 18. Manufactures ship machinery, blocks and quarry derricks. The reduction of crew amounts to 60 per cent on account of lack of ship building.

No. 19. Manufactures ship castings. It is a small concern and was obliged to suspend last fall on account of the decline in ship building.

No. 20. Runs on iron castings. The running time has been reduced 33 per cent and the working force 54 per cent.

No. 21. Manufactures machine tools, and does a general machine business. Running time has been reduced 25 per cent and crew 48 per cent, with a small cut in wages in a few cases, all on account of lack of orders. No prospect of better business at present.

No. 22. Manufactures stoves, ranges, hollow ware, sinks, etc., and has made a 12 1-2 per cent reduction in crew and 10 per cent in wages. Complaint is made of dull market, no demand and low prices for goods.

No. 23. Manufactures ranges, and is running five days per week with full crew and wages.

No. 24. Manufactures stoves, ranges, furnaces, etc., and has reduced running time 33 per cent and working force 15 per cent. No permanent improvement is looked for at present. Somewhat of the usual increase in fall trade is anticipated. Sales are very slow.

The returns indicate that the iron working industry of the State has felt the force of the depression in business more than some other branches of manufacturing. The 24 shops making returns show 2,012 to be a full working force, and assuming 75 as the present average working force in the shop numbered 8 we find but 862 now at work, or a reduction of 1,150, equal to 57 per cent of full working crews. The reduction in time amounts to 10 per cent on present working force, equivalent to 4 per cent on full crews, so that the producing capacity has been reduced 61 per cent. The cut in wages, ranging from 10 to 20 per cent, affects 570 of the 862 now working, and amounts to a 7 3-4 per cent cut on the present force or to 3 per cent on a basis of full crews, making a total fall off in the earnings of this class of workmen of 64 per cent. No branch of foundry or machine work is exempt from the effect

of the general depression. Four small concerns only, with a capacity for 56 hands, are working full crews; one very small shop running on ship work is shut down, while the other 19 are working with greatly reduced crews, the larger shops generally showing the greatest reductions.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP—OCTOBER RETURNS.

No. 1. Running time increased 25 per cent. Outlook fairly good

No. 3. No change. Outlook better than during the past year.

No. 4. No change. Outlook fair.

No. 5 No change. Business outlook improving.

No. 9. Working force increased 30 per cent and wages 10 per cent. Six months orders ahead.

No. 10. No change. Outlook doubtful but look for an improvement in the spring.

No. 11. No change. Outlook fair.

No. 13. No change.

No. 14. No change. Outlook fair.

No. 18. No change. Outlook much better.

No 19 Still idle. No prospect for business.

No. 21. Working force reduced 10 per cent and wages 5 per cent on the average. Cannot see ahead.

No 24. Running time increased 10 per cent to keep up stock of repairs. Outlook poor.

EDGE TOOLS—JULY RETURNS.

Number.	Average hours per week when running on full time.	Average hours per week at present time.	Number operatives when running full capacity.	Number operatives employed now.	Have wages been reduced since April 1, 1893:	What per cent reduction.
1.....	54	54	100	-	Yes	2
2.....	54	54	40	18	No.	
3.....	48	0	9	0	No.	
4.....	54	54	25	9	No.	

No. 1. Manufactures scythes and axes. Number now employed not stated. A very slight cut in wages. Will shut down the scythe shop soon. Prospects not encouraging. Prices with us

have been very low for twelve or fifteen years, so low that we have had no margin of profit. Cause, too much legislation.

No. 2. Manufactures scythes and axes and is running full time, but working force reduced 55 per cent. and a cut in wages contemplated. Our business has not been affected thus far by the general depression which is on the country, but if this state of things continues our ax business must be reduced more or less in volume.

No 3. Manufactures hatchets, but is now idle. Prospect of resuming business rather poor.

No. 4. Manufactnres scythes, hay knives and grass hooks. The blank comes at a time when we are about closing down for the season. We do not run during the hot summer months but shall probably start up in September with about one-third crew. Wages for the past year have been the same as the year before. Our prices for goods have been forced down and sales have been lighter than last season. Have had a very unsatisfactory year's work. We attribute the cause to the uncertainties which have attended the present tariff agitation.

But four concerns have made returns of the edge tool business and on account of the failure of the largest of these to give the present number of hands employed, no percentage of the fall off in working force can be given. The four give employment to 174 hands when working full capacity, and the three which give their present working force, one of which is idle, show a fall off of 70 per cent.

EDGE TOOLS—OCTOBER RETURNS.

No. 1. Working force increased 5 per cent. Outlook bad.

No. 2. Wages decreased 12 per cent. Outlook by no means flattering.

No. 3. No change. Outlook not very good. We shut down last June and have not started up again. Don't know when we shall.

No. 4. Outlook doubtful. Have done nothing since July 1. Have just commenced repairing and shall attempt to start up soon with same number of men as last season with a reduction in wages of 10 to 15 per cent.

LUMBER.

The lumber business has been considerably affected by the general depression.

The amount run through the boom on Penobscot river for the last two years is as follows:

1893. 163,000,000 feet,

1894, partially estimated.. 110,000,000 feet,

showing a fall off of 53,000,000 feet. The greatest fall off is shown on the drives out of the Mattawamkeag, as follows:

1893 60,000,000 feet,

1894 20,000,000 feet,

a reduction of 40,000,000 feet, or one-third as much in 1894 as in 1893. The cut on the west branch in 1894, amounted to 40,000,000 feet, 9,000,000 of which was to be run across into Moosehead lake, but only 5,000,000 was run, the rest being hung up. The west branch cut of 1894 did not vary much from that of 1893, but on the east branch and some other streams there was a considerable fall off.

The amount of lumber surveyed at Bangor for three years, is shown by the following table:

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Dry pine...	15,945,963	20.313,038	16,948,812
Green pine.	7,168,808	6,583,274	5,477,162
Spruce	118,205,741	105,044.377	81,400,612
Hemlock, &c.	23,664,844	28,453,079	25,447,931
Totals	164,985,356	160,393,768	129,274,517

This shows a fall off in 1893 as compared with 1892 of 31,119,-251, and, as compared with 1891, of 35,710,839.

The following table shows the amount surveyed up to July 1, for 1893 and 1894:

	1893.	1894.
Dry pine	8,022 377	9,467 856
Green pine.....	1,392,068	804,928
Spruce..	26,605,147	39,979,312
Hemlock, &c	13,016,887	6,732,235
Totals.....	49,036.479	56,984,331

The increase in 1894 over 1893 up to July 1, is 7,947,852 feet, yet this is not up to the amount surveyed in ordinary years. The

profits on the larger amount shipped up to the above date this year are certainly less than on the smaller shipments of 1893. The prices have been very unsatisfactory. One lot of logs sold in the spring of 1893 for $11.75 per thousand, but in the fall a similar lot would not bring over $8.00. Random spruce logs which sold for $12.00 and higher in 1892, cannot this year be sold for over $9.00, and at the ordinary rate of stumpage and wages cannot be produced for that money. Some mills have shut down for lack of orders and others contemplate closing. One mill shut down before July 4th for this cause, the first time in the twenty-six years of its existence.

In some sections of the State the fall off in the cut of 1893 4 was more marked than on the Penobscot waters. On the Aroostook river, from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 only were cut, where the usual amount exceeds 50,000,000 annually, and throughout the State but little more than half the usual cut was made.

The fall off in woods wages averaged about $2 00 per month, but in the mills, the pay rolls show but a slight fall off in wages paid. Along the Penobscot river, the wages paid stevedores was from 10 to 25 cents per day less than in former years up to the commencement of the haying season, but the demands of the farmers for help in the hay fields sent wages up to their former standard. There was no surplus help at this season. The crowds of foreign laborers who have usually come into the state to look for work, have stayed away since the hard times came on. This has given our native workmen a better chance.

From information received from different parts of the State up to December 1st, it is safe to say that the outlook for a fair winters' cut of logs is more favorable than was indicated early in the season.

CARPENTERS.

CARPENTERS' UNION, LEWISTON—Reported June 25th. Carpenters receive same pay as in 1893, due to our Union, but helpers less. Work decreased about 30 per cent from last year. Mostly repairs. Very little new work and times very dull.

CARPENTERS, BIDDEFORD—Reported June 16th. Work ten hours per day, and receive about the same pay as last year, ranging from $1.50 to $2.00. Not much doing until the last week in May, and that on repairs mostly. Thirty-five carpenters were employed through the season of 1893, but now from twenty to twenty-five are

employed part of the time. About 30 per cent less work in sight now than at this time last year.

CARPENTERS' UNION, PORTLAND—Reported July 3rd. First class workmen receive same wages as in 1893, but helpers 25 cents less per day. About 25 per cent. less men employed this year than last, and 35 per cent. less work in sight, being largely on repairs as very few new buildings are going up at this time.

CARPENTERS, WESTBROOK—Reported July 5th. Carpenters' wages reduced from 25 to 50 cents per day, with 50 per cent. less work than last year. Few new buildings going up, and a very poor prospect of getting work through the season.

CARPENTERS' UNION, WATERVILLE—Reported June 27th. Wages 25 cents per day less than last year, and helpers from 25 to 50 cents less. From 35 to 40 per cent. less work being done than in 1893, and from 20 to 30 less hands employed. Very little new work.

CARPENTERS BANGOR.—Wages run from $1.75 to $2.75 per day. Work has been fairly good this season. The building of the new city hall has given employment to many through the early part of the season, and the prospect for house building is looking better than two months ago.

PAINTERS.

PAINTERS, CONTRACTORS, LEWISTON—Reported June 21st. This year we employ about ninety men, mostly on old houses. New work is scarce, about 40 per cent less than in 1893. Wages same as last year. All painters think they are as busy as last year, and seem to be satisfied doing old work.

PAINTERS' UNION, WATERVILLE—Reported June 28th. About 40 per cent less work being done than in 1893, and twenty-five less men at work. Our business is dead. Wages same as last year, but journeymen get twenty-five cents less per day. Work mostly on old jobs.

PAINTERS, BIDDEFORD—Reported June 16th. Twenty-five hands were employed in 1893 and only fifteen this year. Journeymen's wages reduced twenty-five cents per day. Poor prospect for work this season.

MASONS, STONE AND BRICK.

STONE MASONS, CONTRACTORS, LEWISTON—Reported June 19th. Wages same as in 1893, but helpers get twenty-five cents per day less. Work averages about four days per week. Forty per cent. less work in sight than last year. Contractors get from forty to fifty cents per yard less than 1893. There is much complaint among workmen of dull times.

STONE MASONS, LEWISTON—Reported June 19th. Work is very scarce and times dull. Last year seventy-five hands were employed here most all the season, but this year only about forty, and they only a part of the time.

STONE MASONS' UNION, PORTLAND —Reported July 3rd. Wages same as last year, but helpers reduced twenty-five cents per day. About 30 per cent less work than in 1893, and 20 per cent less number of hands employed.

STONE MASONS AND BRICK LAYERS, WESTBROOK—Reported July 5th. Work very dull. Wages reduced twenty-five cents per day and helpers fifty cents per day.

BRICK LAYERS' UNION, LEWISTON—Reported June 22d. Wages same as in 1893, but helpers twenty-five cents per day less. About 35 per cent less work in sight than last year. Very little in new buildings.

MASON TENDERS, BANGOR—We get same wages as last year but our work is not so steady.

BRICK MAKERS AND STONE WORKERS.

BRICK MAKERS, LEWISTON—Reported June 22d. About 40 per cent less brick being manufactured than last year, and 30 per cent less men employed. Wages same as in 1893, but helpers get twenty-five cents less per day.

BRICK MAKERS, WATERVILLE—Reported June 29th. We began work four weeks later than last year. Wages reduced twenty-five cents per day. Do not expect so much work as in 1893 by 40 per cent sure, probably more. About 20 per cent less men employed, work unsteady and business dull.

GRANITE WORKMEN, WATERVILLE—Reported June 28th. We are doing from 50 to 60 per cent less work this year than last, with

wages reduced 20 per cent. Get about three days work per week and have to work much harder for what money we get.

QUARRYMEN, BIDDEFORD—Reported June 16th. Work started in 1893 about the first of April but this year not till about the middle of May, and then with only about half crews and wages generally reduced twenty-five cents per day. Prospects poor.

LOOM FIXERS.

LOOM FIXERS' UNION, BIDDEFORD—Reported June 15th. From ninety-five to one hundred loom fixers were employed here in 1893, and about the same number now, but wages have been reduced 10 per cent which causes much dissatisfaction.

LOOM FIXERS' UNION, WATERVILLE—Reported June 29th. We work the same hours as in 1893, but have to work harder as speed is higher and more work is given us. Wages reduced from 8 to 20 per cent. We do not like this cut in wages, but rather earn what we can at the present rate than nothing, hoping that our wages may be restored soon.

CIGAR MAKERS.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS, WATERVILLE—Reported June 27th. Wages reduced 20 per cent and number of employes 30 per cent, due to lack of work. We make more cheap cigars than in 1893. Workmen do not make more than half time.

RAILROADS.

Table showing the number of employes (excluding general officers), in the employ of steam railroads in Maine; wages paid etc., for years ending June 30, 1893 and 1894.

Name of road.	Number employes, 1893.	Wages paid, 1893.	Number employes, 1894.	Wages paid, 1894.	Average Daily Compensation.	
					1893.	1894.
Bangor & Aroostook Railroad	145	$ 71,965 96	294	$142,605 40	$1 67	$1 55
Boston & Maine Railroad..	*400	222,756 00	340	194,748 60	1 78	1 83
Bridgton & Saco River Railroad	32	12,464 43	33	13,229 72	1 43	1 43
Canadian Pacific Railway,	428	168,742 00	266	130,706 78	1 26	1 58
Franklin & Megantic Railroad	14	5,634 80	14	5,607 40	1 30	1 21
Georges Valley Railroad..	11	5,072 40	11	5,072 40	1 33	1 33
Grand Trunk Railway.....	*400	200,320 00	350	175,380 00	1 60	1 60
Kennebec Central Railroad	16	6,479 29	11	5,495 41	1 85	1 54
Lime Rock Railroad.....	21	10,094 27	21	10,249 61	1 66	1 70
Maine Central Railroad ...	2,736	1,490,080 32	2,444	1,223,955 20	1 74	1 60
Monson Railroad.....	17	6,098 86	13	5,770 06	1 50	1 50
Phillips & Rangeley Railroad	85	20,638 25	57	19,027 17	1 41	1 32
Portland & Rochester Railroad	208	106,498 69	168	94,662 73	1 73	1 64
Portland & Rumford Falls Railroad	84	32,015 57	103	36,993 90	1 40	1 40
Rockport Railroad.....	3	1,780 00	3	1,780 00	1 90	1 90
Sandy River Railroad.....	48	15,515 22	42	14,083 84	1 30	1 40
Sebasticook & Moosehead Railroad...	12	4,714 00	14	5,669 40	1 29	1 29
Somerset Railway	59	28,432 59	53	23,882 63	1 53	1 44
St. Croix & Penobscot Railroad	28	12,353 06	28	11,845 40	1 46	1 40
York Harbor & Beach Railroad	25	11,262 90	25	11,235 90	1 74	1 74
	4,772	$2,432,919 61	4,360	$2,251,893 07		

* Estimated.

The facts shown in the foregoing table, which are gathered from the returns of railroad corporations, made to the Railroad Commissioners of this State, for year ending June 30, 1894, give a very

clear idea of the effect of the "depression," regarding employment by the steam railroads in Maine.

The number employed in all departments, excluding general officers, in 1894, was 4,360 as against 4,772 in 1893. The wages paid in 1894, was $2,251.893.07 as against $2.432,919.61 in 1893. This shows a loss in number of men employed of 412, and in wages, $181,026.54.

The number actually thrown out of employment was nearly 600, as it will be seen that the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad more than doubled their force, and the Portland and Rumford Falls Railway added quite largely to their help.

This loss in wages, comes mostly from the discharge of men, and not from the "cut down" in wages. It will be noticed that there is not a serious reduction of wages, those of 1894 averaging $1.52 and the average of 1893 was $1.54 per day. Taking into account the losses sustained throughout the country, Maine may be justly proud that the railroads in this State suffered so little, and found it necessary to discharge so few workmen. Taking into account the remarkable increase in railroad building in this State, as shown by the report of the Railroad Commissioners, it is fair to presume that more men will be employed the coming year on railroads than at any former period in the history of our State.

Upon the electric and horse railroads doing business in the State, there has been an increase in the number of men employed.

Probably one of the chief reasons why the railroads of Maine, especially the Maine Central Railroad, which operates 647 miles of road in the State, suffered so little compared with many roads in the country, was from the fact that the policy of that road has been for years to foster every industry, small and large, remote from the centers of business, giving them facilities to do business with as much convenience as possible, thereby aiding in establishing many enterprises that help sustain and increase their traffic.

FACTORIES, MILLS AND SHOPS BUILT DURING THE YEAR 1894.

In response to the following inquiries: "How many and what kinds of factories, mills or shops for manufacturing purposes have been enlarged, completed, or are in process of erection during 1894?" "estimated cost of same?" "probable number of hands they will employ?" answers have been returned by the officers of nearly every city and town.

Forty-seven cities and towns report building in this line as follows:

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY.

Towns.	Buildings.	What Done.	Cost.	Help.
Auburn	Electric motor works	Completed	$15,000	10
Mechanic Falls	Paper mill	Commenced.		

AROOSTOOK COUNTY.

Fort Fairfield	Wood working shop	New	1,500	5
Grand Isle	Grist mill	Commenced	500	3
Mars Hill	Starch factory	New	3,000	8
Masardis	Paint shop	New	400	
Monticello	Starch factory	Completed	18,000	12
Glenwood Plantation	Blacksmith shop	New	100	2
New Sweden Plantation	Starch factory	Rebuilt	3,000	12
Winterville Plantation	Saw and grist mills	New	2,000	10

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Baldwin	Carriage stock mill	Commenced	3,000	10

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Kingfield	Spool stock mill	New	500	10
New Sharon	Cooper shop	Rebuilt	800	10

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Gouldsboro	Saw mill	Rebuilt	700	10

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

Towns.	Buildings.	What done.	Cost.	Help.
Gardiner	Blacksmith shop	New	$ 500	1
South Gardiner	Pulp mill	Rebuilt	150,000	75
Hallowell	Shoe factory	Enlarged	5,000	175

KNOX COUNTY.

Rockland	Tool factory	New	5,000	15

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Alna	Lumber mill	New	8,000	6
Boothbay	Oil and fertilizer mill	New	500	3
Jefferson	Lumber mill	New	10,000	20

OXFORD COUNTY.

Dixfield	Cheese factory	New	800	1
Mexico	Spool stock mill	New	2,000	8
Norway	Short lumber mill	New	2,000	10
Norway	Paste shop	New	2,000	30
Norway	Grist mill	New	3,000	3
Oxford	Lumber mill	New	1,500	5
Paris	Emery mill	New	5,000	10
Rumford	Pulp mills	New	105,000	55
Rumford	Grist mill	New		
Waterford	Chair factory	New	4,500	20
Waterford	Stave mill	New		

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

Bangor	Creamery	Enlarged	3,000	10
Corinna	Woolen mill	Rebuilt	10,000	50
Enfield	Novelty works	Enlarged	500	5
Howland	Pulp mill	Commenced	150,000	100
Lincoln	Pulp mill	Completed	100,000	75
Old Town	Planing mill	New	6,000	25
Stetson	Lumber mill	New	2,000	8

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.

Parkman	Lumber mill	New	500	3

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Solon	Lumber mill	New	1,500	5

WALDO COUNTY.

Winterport	Corn canning factory.	New	6,000	37

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Calais	Sheep skin tannery	New	15,000	75
Columbia	Lumber mill	New	700	12
Jonesport	Four smoke houses	New	1,000	16
Perry	Sardine factory	New	6,000	40
Roque Bluffs	Lath mill	New	500	6
Wesley	Lumber mill	New	400	15
Whiting	Short lumber mill	New	800	5

YORK COUNTY.

Towns.	Buildings.	What done.	Cost.	Help.
Hollis	Box factory	New	$3,000	12
Lebanon	Shoe factory	Enlarged	1,500	
North Berwick	Lumber mill	New	2,000	6

RECAPITULATION.

Counties.	Total Cost.	Hands Employed.
Androscoggin	$15,000	10
Aroostook	28,500	52
Cumberland	3,000	10
Franklin	1,300	20
Hancock	700	10
Kennebec	155,500	251
Knox	5,000	15
Lincoln	18,500	29
Oxford	125,800	142
Penobscot	271,500	273
Piscataquis	500	3
Somerset	1,500	5
Waldo	6,000	37
Washington	24,400	164
York	6,500	18
Total	$663,700	1,039

TOTALS FOR FOUR YAERS.

Year.	Total cost.	Hands employed.
1891	$3,023,850	4,278
1892	2,128,000	4,312
1893	841,725	2,526
1894	663,700	1,039

Census Statistics.

POPULATION.

Aggregate population of Maine in 1890	661,086
Number of males	332,590
single	181,365
married	137,419
widowed	12,100
divorced	1,094
unknown	612
Number of females	328,496
single	159,967
married	137,184
widowed	29,938
divorced	1,337
unknown	70
Population over 10 years of age	541,662
illiterates	29,587
per cent. of illiterates	5.5
White population over 10 years of age	540,157
illiterates	29,108
per cent. of illiterates	5.4
Native White population over 10 years of age	466,835
illiterates	11,443
per cent. of illiterates	2.5
Foreign White population over 10 years of age	73,322
illiterates	17,665
per cent. of illiterates	24.1
Colored population, including negroes, Chinese, Japanese and Indians	1,505
illiterates	479
per cent. of illiterates	31.8
Male population over 10 years of age	271,787
illiterates	15,932
per cent. of illiterates	5.9
Female population over 10 years of age	269,875
illiterates	13,655
per cent. of illiterates	5.1
Foreign born males over 21 years of age	30,470
aliens (not naturalized)	15,670
speak English	12,959
speak other languages	2,711
fully naturalized	11,128
first papers	558
unknown	3,114

FAMILIES AND DWELLINGS.

Number of dwellings in the State	1890	135,255
	1880	124,959
	1870	121,953
Average number of persons to a dwelling	1890	4.89
	1880	5.19
	1870	5.14
Number of families in the State	1890	150,355
	1880	141,843
	1870	131,017
Average number of persons to a family	1890	4.40
	1880	4.58
	1870	4.78

FARMS.

Number of farms in the State (over 3 acres)	1890	62,013
	1880	64,309
	1870	59,804
	1860	55,698
	1850	46,760
Acreage of farms	1890	6,179,925
	1880	6,552,578
	1870	5,883,058
	1860	5,727,671
	1850	4,555,393
Average size of farms in acres	1890	100
	1880	102
	1870	98
	1860	103
	1850	97
Per cent of unimproved farm lands	1890	50.7
	1880	46.8
	1870	50.0
	1860	52.8
	1850	55.2
Number of farms under 50 acres	1890	16,018
	1880	16,755
from 50 to 100 acres	1890	20,248
	1880	22,025
from 100 to 500 acres	1890	25,262
	1880	25,035
from 500 to 1000 acres	1890	383
	1880	378
over 1000 acres	1890	102
	1880	116

Number of farms cultivated by owners	1890	58,643
	1880	61,528
rented for money	1890	1,976
	1880	1,628
rented on shares	1890	1,394
	1880	1,153

VALUES.

Value of land, fences and farm buildings	1890	$98,567,730
	1880	102,357,615
	1870	102,961,951
	1860	78,688,525
	1850	54,861,748
implements and machinery	1890	5,499,413
	1880	4,948,048
	1870	4,809,113
	1860	3,298,327
	1850	2,284,557
live stock on hand	1890	18,280,140
	1880	16,499,376
	1870	23,357,129
	1860	15,437,533
	1850	9,705,726
farm products	1890	22,049,220
	1880	21,945,480
	1870	33,470,044
fertilizers purchased	1890	456,515
	1880	212,135

LIVE STOCK.

Number of horses	1890	109,156
	1880	87,848
	1870	71,514
	1860	60,637
	1850	41,721
mules and asses	1890	278
	1880	298
	1870	336
	1860	104
	1850	55
working oxen	1890	33,105
	1880	43,049
	1870	60,530
	1860	79,792
	1850	83,893

Number of milch cows	1890	157,278
	1880	150,845
	1870	139,259
	1860	147,314
	1850	133,556
other cattle	1890	108,727
	1880	140,527
	1870	143,272
	1860	149,827
	1850	125,890
swine	1890	91,297
	1880	74,369
	1870	45,760
	1860	54,783
	1850	54,598
sheep	1890	370,484
	1880	565,918
	1870	434,666
	1860	452,472
	1850	451,577

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Number of pounds of wool produced	1890	1,864,009
	1880	2,776,407
	1870	1,774,168
	1860	1,495,060
	1850	1,364,034
gallons of milk produced	1890	57,969,791
Number pounds of butter made on farms	1890	15,593,315
	1880	14,103,966
	1870	11,636,482
	1860	11,687,781
	1850	9,243,811
pounds of cheese made on farms	1890	696,052
	1880	1,167,730
	1870	1,152,590
	1860	1,799,862
	1850	2,434,454
Number of hens kept	1890	1,411,185
	1880	944,993
all other fowl	1890	49,476
	1880	53,748
Dozens eggs produced	1890	9,384,252
	1880	7,059,876

Bushels of barley raised	1890	286,262
	1880	242,185
	1870	658,816
	1860	802,108
	1850	151,731
Number of acres of barley	1890	11,972
[illegible]	1880	11,106
Bushels of buckwheat raised	1890	466,411
	1880	382,701
	1870	466,635
	1860	239,519
	1850	104,523
Number of acres of buckwheat	1890	22,395
	1880	20,135
Bushels of Indian corn raised	1890	380,662
	1880	960,633
	1870	1,089,888
	1860	1,546.071
	1850	1,750,056
Number of acres of Indian corn	1890	10,891
	1880	30,997
Bushels of oats raised	1890	3,668,909
	1880	2,265,575
	1870	2,351,354
	1860	2,988,939
	1850	2,181,037
Number of acres of oats	1890	121,612
	1880	78,785
Bushels of rye raised	1890	6,664
	1880	26,398
	1870	34,115
	1860	123,278
	1850	102,916
Number of acres of rye	1890	791
	1880	2,161
Bushels of wheat raised	1890	79,826
	1880	665,714
	1870	278,793
	1860	233,876
	1850	296,259
Number of acres of wheat	1890	4,116
	1880	43,829
Bushels flax seed raised	1890	46
	1880	88
	1870	227
	1860	419
	1850	580

Pounds of flax fibre	1890	1,611
	1880	1,191
	1870	5,435
	1860	2,997
	1850	17,081
Number of acres of flax	1890	24
Tons of hemp produced	1860	50
Gallons sorghum molasses	1890	152
Number of acres of sorghum	1890	3
Pounds of maple sugar produced	1890	84,537
	1880	153,334
	1870	160,805
	1860	306,742
	1850	93,542
Gallons maple molasses	1890	71,818
	1880	82,006
	1870	28,470
	1860	32,679
Tons of hay produced	1890	1,192,228
	1880	1,107,788
	1870	1,055,415
	1860	975,803
	1850	755,889
Number of acres mown	1890	1,300,302
	1880	1,279,299
Pounds of tobacco produced	1890	200
	1880	250
	1870	15
	1860	1,583
Number of acres of tobacco	1890	1
	1880	1
Bushels of Irish potatoes raised	1890	5,251,430
	1880	7,999,625
	1870	7,771,009
	1860	6,374.617
	1850	3,436,040
Bushels of sweet potatoes	1890	267
	1870	354
	1860	1,435

FISHERIES.

Number of fishermen employed	1889	10,944
	1880	8,110
shoremen employed	1889	1,593
	1880	2,961
total employed	1889	12,537
	1880	11,071

Number of vessels	1889	422
	1880	606
net tonnage	1889	13,502.41
	1880	17,632.65
value	1889	$591,520
	1880	$633,542
Number of boats	1889	9,397
	1880	5,920
value	1889	$295,320
	1880	$245,624
Value of minor apparatus	1889	$597,344
	1880	$934,593
Other capital, including shore property	1889	$1,078,525
	1880	$1,562,235
Total capital invested	1889	$2,562,709
	1880	$3,375,994
Value of products, general fisheries	1889	$3,024,686
	1880	$3,576,678
menhaden fisheries	1889	$14,053
oyster fisheries	1889	$8,250
	1880	$37,500
total value	1889	$3,046,989
	1880	$3,614,178

Carp Culture, not included in General Fisheries, for the Decade 1880 to 1890.

Number of carp culturists	65
Number of ponds etc. where carp have been planted	70
Number of carp planted	1,119
Number of successes reported	12
Number of failures reported	53
Amount of expense	$398
Value of carp sold or used	$100

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Mechanical and Indus

Number.	Name of Industry.	Year.
1	Boots and shoes, factory product	1890
		1880
2	Brick and tile	1890
		1880
3	Clothing, men's	1890
		1880
4	Cotton goods	1890
		1880
5	Flouring and grist mill products	1890
		1880
6	Foundry and machine shop products	1890
		1880
7	Fruits, fish, oysters and vegetables, canning and preserving	1890
		1880
8	Furniture, including cabinet making, repairing and upholstering	1890
		1880
9	Leather, tanned and curried	1890
		1880
10	Lime and cement	1890
		1880
11	Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts	1890
		1880
12	Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors and blinds	1890
		1880
13	Oilcloth, floor	1890
		1880
14	Paper	1890
		1880
15	Printing and publishing	1890
		1880
16	Pulp, wood	1890
		1880
17	Shipbuilding	1890
		1880
18	Timber products, not manufactured at mill *	1890
		1880
19	Wood, turned and carved	1890
		1880
20	Woolen goods	1890
		1880
21	All other industries	1890
		1880
	Aggregate, all industries	1890
		1880

* Included largely in other classifications in 1880.

trial Statistics.

Number.	Number of establishments reporting.	Average number of employes.	Total wages paid.	Cost of materials used.	Value of product including receipts for custom work and repairing.
1	53	6,597	$3,078,466	$5,800,682	$10,335,342
	52	3,919	1,335,168	3,880,446	5,823,541
2	118	1,073	279,138	132,157	511,760
	96	637	106,538	122,887	310,958
3	186	6,906	1,057,172	1,237,073	2,840,495
	79	1,533	262,112	637,546	1,130,381
4	23	13,992	4,372,473	8,446,736	15,316,909
	24	11,759	2,936,640	7,320,152	13,319,363
5	210	463	186,420	2,806,869	3,254,690
	261	385	109,882	3,560,926	3,966,023
6	82	1,903	1,041,663	1,139,070	2,628,572
	76	1,664	681,865	1,131,447	2,232,675
7	79	4,524	687,263	1,601,393	2,853,563
	18	4,890	216,400	823,005	1,402,100
8	60	414	204,983	363,609	777,936
	75	389	143,575	286,090	581,075
9	51	911	411,791	2,307,343	3,363,672
	†117	1,667	563,998	7,825,737	9,713,317
10	28	559	294,455	794,994	1,216,444
	28	301	86,274	393,309	599,695
11	831	8,932	2,519,609	5,950,780	10,907,483
	848	6,663	1,161,142	4,951,957	7,933,868
12	67	660	332,412	564,011	1,085,692
	67	470	182,415	550,821	892,149
13	3	302	156,348	290,140	575,250
	4	291	124,500	535,075	713,000
14	6	775	371,980	1,062,628	1,762,440
	12	1,037	325,691	1,347,509	2,170,321
15	141	1,516	713,067	417,508	1,894,788
	48	640	297,005	976,317	1,606,098
16	11	793	366,257	610,650	1,518,611
	7	220	80,075	160,595	306,490
17	85	1,539	843,715	1,423,175	2,818,565
	379	1,967	838,559	1,935,857	2,909,846
18	63	3,167	422,690	278,028	642,216
19	33	459	186,133	419,699	709,606
	34	268	85,633	166,180	342,825
20	75	4,323	1,629,888	4,960,119	7,521,317
	93	3,095	1,044,606	4,294,042	6,686,073
21	2,805	15,972	7,370,294	10,914,006	22,854,194
	2,163	11,129	3,041,240	10,220,810	17,189,995
	5,010	75,780	$26,526,217	$51,520,589	$95,689,500
	4,481	52,954	13,623,318	51,120,708	79,829,793

† In 1880 an establishment engaged in both tanning and currying made a separate report for each branch of the industry and was counted twice. In 1890 but one report was received for each establishment.

RETAIL PRICES.

The following table of retail prices of the necessaries of life is made up from returns received from retail dealers, and covers most of the cities and larger towns in the State. The tabulations show the highest and lowest prices quoted, also the average for the month of July, 1893, and the same month in 1894. The recapitulation shows the average by counties for 1894:

AUBURN.

Number.	Articles.	July, 1893.			July, 1894.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1	Apples, cooking, peck	.20	.40	.28	.20	.40	.28
2	dried, pound	.10	.13	.11	.10	.10	.10
3	evaporated, pound	.16	.16	.16	.15	.18	.16
4	Beans, white, peck	.60	.70	.65	.65	.70	.67
5	yellow eyes, peck	.65	.70	.68	.70	.75	.72
6	Beef, corned, pound	.06	.08	.07	.06	.08	.07
7	steak, pound	.18	.20	.19	.18	.20	.19
8	roasts, pound	.12	.17	.15	.12	.17	.15
9	soup, pound	.04	.05	.04.5	.04	.05	.04.5
10	Butter, best, pound	.25	.25	.25	.23	.26	.25
11	Cabbage, pound	02	.04	.03	.02	.04	.03
12	Cheese, pound	.14	.15	.14.5	.14	.15	.14.5
13	Coal, stove, ton	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75
14	Cod, fresh, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
15	dried	.07	.07	.07	.07	.08	.07.3
16	Coffee, roasted, Rio, pound	.28	.28	.28	.28	.30	.29
17	Java, pound	.35	.37	.36	.35	.37	.36
18	Corn meal, pound	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
19	Cranberries, quart	.12	.12	.12	.10	.10	.10
20	Cracked wheat, pound	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
21	Crackers, pound	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07
22	Eggs, dozen	.20	.22	.21	.17	.20	.19
23	Flour, family, barrel	4.00	4.75	4.38	3.75	5.00	4.25
24	best, barrel	4.75	5.00	4.90	4.25	4.75	4.50
25	Ham, sliced, pound	.18	.20	.19	.18	.20	.18
26	Halibut, fresh, pound	.14	.15	.14.5	.14	.14	.14
27	Kerosene, gallon	.09	.10	.09.5	.09	.10	.09.5
28	Lamb, pound	.12	.16	.14	.10	.16	.14
29	Lard, pound	.10	.14	.12	.11	.14	.12
30	Mackerel, fresh, pound	.14	.14	.14	.12	.12	.12
31	Mackerel, salt, No. 2, pound	.10	.12	.11	.10	.12	.11
32	Milk, quart	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
33	Molasses, good, gallon	.45	.50	.47	.45	.50	.47
34	Mutton, pound	.10	.12	.11	.08	.11	.10
35	Oat meal, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
36	Onions, pound	.04	.06	.05	.04	.05	.04.5
37	Pickles, quart	.12	.15	.13	.12	.15	.13
38	Pork, clear, pound	.10	.13	.11	.10	.14	.12
39	Potatoes, peck	.20	.40	.28	.18	.35	.27
40	Raisins, cooking, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.14	.11
41	Rice, pound	.08	.09	.08.5	.08	.09	.08.5
42	Salt, twenty pounds box or bag	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
43	Sausage, pound	.12	.14	.13	.12	.14	.13
44	Soap, hard, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
45	Sugar, granulated, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.06	.05.5
46	Tea, Oolong, pound	.40	.60	.50	.40	.60	.50
47	Tripe, pickled, pound	.08	.10	.09	.08	.10	.09
48	Vinegar, gallon	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
49	Wood, hard, sawed and split, cord	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
50	soft, sawed and split, cord,	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00

LEWISTON.

Number.	Articles.	July, 1893.			July, 1894.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1	Apples, cooking, peck.						
2	dried, pound						
3	evaporated, pound						
4	Beans, white, peck	.70	.70	.70	.60	.60	.60
5	yellow eyes, peck	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70
6	Beef, corned, pound						
7	steak, pound						
8	roasts, pound						
9	soup, pound						
10	Butter, best, pound						
11	Cabbage, pound						
12	Cheese, pound.	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15
13	Coal, stove, ton	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
14	Cod, fresh, pound						
15	dried, pound	.07	.08	.07.5	.07	.08	.08.5
16	Coffee, roasted, Rio, pound	.25	.28	.26	.25	.28	.27
17	Java, pound	.34	.38	.36	.34	.38	.36
18	Corn meal, pound	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
19	Cranberries, quart						
20	Cracked wheat, pound	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
21	Crackers, pound	.07	.07	.07	.06	.06	.06
22	Eggs, dozen	.20	.22	.21	.18	.20	.19
23	Flour, family, barrel	4.50	4.75	4.62	3.50	3.75	3.62
24	best, barrel	5.00	5.25	5.13	4.50	4.75	4.62
25	Ham, sliced, pound						
26	Halibut, fresh, pound						
27	Kerosene, gallon	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
28	Lamb, pound						
29	Lard, pound	.13	.13	.13	.10	.10	.10
30	Mackerel, fresh, pound						
31	Mackerel, salt, No. 2, pound						
32	Milk, quart						
33	Molasses, good, gallon	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35
34	Mutton, pound						
35	Oat meal, pound	.03	.04	.03.5	.03	.04	.03.5
36	Onions, pound						
37	Pickles, quart						
38	Pork, clear, pound	.14	.14	.14	.10	.10	.10
39	Potatoes, peck						
40	Raisins, cooking, pound	.10	.15	.12	.05	.10	.08
41	Rice, pound	.07	.09	.08	.07	.09	.08
42	Salt, twenty pounds box or bag	.17	.20	.18	.17	.20	.18
43	Sausage, pound						
44	Soap, hard, pound	.07	.07	.07	.06	.06	.06
45	Sugar, granulated, pound	.06	.06	.06	.05	.05	.05
46	Tea, Oolong, pound	.30	.60	.45	.30	.60	.45
47	Tripe, pickled, pound						
48	Vinegar, gallon	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
49	Wood, hard, sawed and split, cord	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
50	soft, sawed and split, cord,	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00

MECHANIC FALLS.

Number.	Articles.	JULY, 1893.			JULY, 1894.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1	Apples, cooking, peck	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
2	dried, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
3	evaporated, pound	.13	.13	.13	.18	.18	.18
4	Beans, white, peck	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60
5	yellow eyes, peck	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60
6	Beef, corned, pound	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07
7	steak, pound	.20	.20	.20	.25	.25	.25
8	roasts, pound	.16	.16	.16	.18	.18	.18
9	soup, pound	.04	.04	.04	.06	.06	.06
10	Butter, best, pound	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
11	Cabbage, pound	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03
12	Cheese, pound	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16
13	Coal, stove, ton						
14	Cod, fresh, pound						
15	dried, pound	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07
16	Coffee, roasted, Rio, pound	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28
17	Java, pound	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
18	Corn meal, pound	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
19	Cranberries, quart	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
20	Cracked wheat, pound						
21	Crackers, pound	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
22	Eggs, dozen	.16	.16	.16	.18	.18	.18
23	Flour, family, barrel	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
24	best, barrel	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
25	Ham, sliced, pound	.16	.16	.16	.18	.18	.18
26	Halibut, fresh, pound						
27	Kerosene, gallon	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
28	Lamb, pound	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18
29	Lard, pound	.12	.12	.12	.11	.11	.11
30	Mackerel, fresh, pound						
31	Mackerel, salt, No. 2, pound	.10	.10	.10	.08	.08	.08
32	Milk, quart						
33	Molasses, good, gallon	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40
34	Mutton, pound	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12
35	Oat meal, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
36	Onions, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
37	Pickles, quart	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13
38	Pork, clear, pound	.12	.12	.12	.10	.10	.10
39	Potatoes, peck	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
40	Raisins, cooking, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
41	Rice, pound	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
42	Salt, twenty pounds box or bag	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
43	Sausage, pound	.14	.14	.14	.12	.12	.12
44	Soap, hard, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
45	Sugar, granulated, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
46	Tea, Oolong, pound	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55
47	Tripe, pickled, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
48	Vinegar, gallon	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
49	Wood, hard, sawed and split, cord						
50	sott, sawed and split, cord						

CARIBOU.

Number.	Articles.	July, 1893.			July, 1894.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1	Apples, cooking, peck						
2	dried, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
3	evaporated, pound	.15	.15	.15	.18	.18	.18
4	Beans, white, peck	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75
5	yellow eyes, peck	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80
6	Beef, corned, pound	.08	.10	.09	.06	.10	.08
7	steak, pound	.12	.20	.16	.12	.20	.18
8	roasts, pound	.08	.15	.11.5	.08	.15	.11.5
9	soup, pound						
10	Butter, best, pound	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
11	Cabbage, pound						
12	Cheese, pound	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15
13	Coal, stove, ton						
14	Cod, fresh, pound						
15	dried, pound	.07	.07	.07	.06	.06	.06
16	Coffee, roasted, Rio, pound	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
17	Java, pound	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40
18	Corn meal, pound	.02	.03	.02.5	.02	.03	.02.5
19	Cranberries, quart						
20	Cracked wheat, pound						
21	Crackers, pound	.08	.10	.09	.08	.10	.09
22	Eggs, dozen	.12	.12	.12	.10	.10	.10
23	Flour, family, barrel	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.00	4.00	4.00
24	best, barrel	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.00	5.00	5.00
25	Ham, sliced, pound						
26	Halibut, fresh, pound						
27	Kerosene, gallon	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15
28	Lamb, pound						
29	Lard, pound	.12	.12	.12	.13	.13	.13
30	Mackerel, fresh, pound						
31	Mackerel, salt, No. 2, pound.						
32	Milk, quart	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
33	Molasses, good, gallon	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40
34	Mutton, pound						
35	Oat meal, pound	.06	.06	.06	.05	.05	.05
36	Onions, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
37	Pickles, quart	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15
38	Pork, clear, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
39	Potatoes, peck	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
40	Raisins, cooking, pound	.11	.11	.11	.10	.10	.10
41	Rice, pound	.08	.10	.09	.08	.10	.09
42	Salt, twenty pounds box or bag	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
43	Sausage, pound						
44	Soap, hard, pound	.05	.08	.06.5	.05	.08	.06.5
45	Sugar, granulated	.06	.07	.07.5	.07	.07	.07
46	Tea, Oolong, pound	.40	.60	.50	.35	.60	.48
47	Tripe, pickled, pound						
48	Vinegar, gallon	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
49	Wood, hard, sawed and split, cord	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
50	soft, sawed and split, cord,	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40

FORT FAIRFIELD.

Number.	Articles.	July, 1893.			July, 1894.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1	Apples, cooking, peck						
2	dried, pound	.10	.10	.10	.11	.11	.11
3	evaporated, pound	.15	.15	.15	.17	.17	.17
4	Beans, white, peck	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75
5	yellow eyes, peck	.80	.80	.80	.90	.90	.90
6	Beef, corned, pound	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
7	steak, pound	.12	.15	.13.5	.12	.15	.13.5
8	roasts, pound	.07	.12	.09.5	.07	.12	.09.5
9	soup, pound						
10	Butter, best, pound				.20	.20	.20
11	Cabbage, pound						
12	Cheese, pound	.14	.14	14.	.15	.15	.15
13	Coal, stove, ton						
14	Cod, fresh, pound						
15	dried, pound	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
16	Coffee, roasted, Rio, pound	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
17	Java, pound	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40
18	Corn meal, pound	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
19	Cranberries, quart						
20	Cracked wheat, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
21	Crackers, pound	.05	.10	.07.5	.06	.10	.08
22	Eggs, dozen	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12
23	Flour, family, barrel	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.25	4.25	4.25
24	best, barrel	5.75	5.75	5.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
25	Ham, sliced, pound						
26	Halibut, fresh, pound						
27	Kerosene, gallon	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15
28	Lamb, pound						
29	Lard, pound	.13	.13	.13	.11	.11	.11
30	Mackerel, fresh, pound						
31	Mackerel, salt, No. 2, pound	.13	.13	.13	.08	.08	.08
32	Milk, quart	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
33	Molasses, good, gallon	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40
34	Mutton, pound						
35	Oat meal, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
36	Onions, pound	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04
37	Pickles, quart	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15
38	Pork, clear, pound	.13	.13	.13	.10	.10	.10
39	Potatoes, peck						
40	Raisins, cooking, pound	.07	.10	.08.5	.07	.10	.08.5
41	Rice, pound	.04	.09	.06.5	.04	.09	.06.5
42	Salt, twenty pounds box or bag	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
43	Sausage, pound						
44	Soap, hard, pound	.05	.07	.06	.05	.07	.06
45	Sugar, granulated, pound	.06	.06	.06	.05	.06	.05.5
46	Tea, Oolong, pound	.38	.50	.44	.38	.50	.44
47	Tripe, pickled, pound						
48	Vinegar, gallon	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
49	Wood, hard, sawed and split, cord						
50	soft, sawed and split, cord						

CAPE ELIZABETH.

Number.	Articles.	July, 1893.			July, 1894.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1	Apples, cooking, peck	37	37	37	31	31	31
2	dried, pound						
3	evaporated, pound						
4	Beans, white, peck	.60	.75	.67	.60	.60	.60
5	yellow eyes, peck	.70	.75	.73	.70	.70	.70
6	Beef, corned, pound	.04	.10	.07	.03	.07	.05
7	steak, pound	.15	.15	.15	.12	.12	.12
8	roasts, pound	.16	.16	.16	.13	.13	.13
9	soup, pound						
10	Butter, best, pound	.30	.30	.30	.25	.26	.25.5
11	Cabbage, pound	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
12	Cheese, pound	.15	.16	.15.5	.14	.16	.15
13	Coal, stove, ton						
14	Cod, fresh, pound						
15	dried, pound						
16	Coffee, roasted, Rio, pound	.30	.30	.30	.28	.30	.29
17	Java, pound	.35	.35	.35	.33	.35	.34
18	Corn meal, pound	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
19	Cranberries, quart	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15
20	Cracked wheat, pound						
21	Crackers, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
22	Eggs, dozen	.20	.24	.22	.20	.22	.21
23	Flour, family, barrel	5.25	5.50	5.37	3.50	4.50	4.00
24	best, barrel	6.50	6.50	6.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
25	Ham, sliced, pound	.20	.20	.20	.18	.20	.19
26	Halibut, fresh, pound						
27	Kerosene, gallon	.10	.12	.11	.08	.10	.09
28	Lamb, pound	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12
29	Lard, pound	.12	.12	.12	.10	.12	.11
30	Mackerel, fresh, pound						
31	Mackerel, salt, No. 2, pound						
32	Milk, quart	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
33	Molasses, good, gallon	.45	.45	.45	.44	.45	.44.5
34	Mutton, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
35	Oat meal, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.06	.05.5
36	Onions, pound	.04	.04	.04	.03	.04	.03.5
37	Pickles, quart	.12	.14	.13	.12	.12	.12
38	Pork, clear, pound	.10	.14	.12	.10	.10	.10
39	Potatoes, peck	.25	.40	.33	.20	.40	.30
40	Raisins, cooking, pound	.10	.12	.11	.08	.10	.09
41	Rice, pound	.08	.09	.08.5	.06	.08	.07
42	Salt, twenty pounds box or bag	.20	.20	.20	.17	.20	.19
43	Sausage, pound						
44	Soap, hard, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
45	Sugar, granulated, pound	.05	.06	.05.5	.05	.06	.05.5
46	Tea, Oolong, pound	.50	.56	.53	.35	.50	.43
47	Tripe, pickled, pound						
48	Vinegar, gallon	.20	.24	.22	.20	.20	.20
49	Wood, hard, sawed and split, cord						
50	soft, sawed and split, cord,						

PORTLAND.

Number.	Articles.	JULY, 1893.			JULY, 1894.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1	Apples, cooking, peck	.23	.27	.25	.24	.26	.25
2	dried, pound	.12	.12	.12	.11	.13	.12
3	evaporated, pound	.14	.16	.15	.13	.15	.14
4	Beans, white, peck	.65	.65	.65	.62	.68	.65
5	yellow eyes, peck	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70
6	Beef, corned, pound	.05	.08	.06	.05	.08	.06
7	steak, pound	.13	.25	.19	.13	.27	.20
8	roasts, pound	.08	.20	.14	.08	.20	.14
9	soup, pound	.02	.04	.03	.02	.04	.03
10	Butter, best, pound	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
11	Cabbage, pound	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
12	Cheese, pound	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16
13	Coal, stove, ton	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.25	5.25	5.25
14	Cod, fresh, pound	.05	.06	.05.5	.05	.06	.05.5
15	dried, pound	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
16	Coffee, roasted, Rio, pound	.27	.29	.28	.25	.25	.25
17	Java, pound	.33	.37	.35	.33	.37	.35
18	Corn meal, pound	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
19	Cranberries, quart	.09	.11	.10	.09	.11	.10
20	Cracked wheat, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
21	Crackers, pound	.07	.09	.08	.07	.09	.08
22	Eggs, dozen	.18	.22	.20	.19	.21	.20
23	Flour, family, barrel	4.75	4.75	4.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
24	best, barrel	5.25	5.25	5.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
25	Ham, sliced, pound	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18
26	Halibut, fresh, pound	.16	.20	.18	.16	.20	.18
27	Kerosene, gallon	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
28	Lamb, pound	.08	.14	.11	.08	.14	.11
29	Lard, pound	.12	.12	.12	.10	.10	.10
30	Mackerel, fresh, pound	.08	.15	.12	.08	.16	.12
31	Mackerel, salt, No. 2, pound	.08	.10	.09	.08	.10	.09
32	Milk, quart	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
33	Molasses, good, gallon	.35	.45	.40	.35	.45	.40
34	Mutton, pound	.07	.13	.10	.07	.13	.10
35	Oat meal, pound	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04
36	Onions, pound	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04
37	Pickles, quart	.08	.12	.10	.08	.12	.10
38	Pork, clear, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
39	Potatoes, peck	.25	.35	.30	.20	.30	.25
40	Raisins, cooking, pound	.11	.13	.12	.09	.11	.10
41	Rice, pound	.06	.10	.08	.06	.10	.08
42	Salt, twenty pounds box or bag	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17
43	Sausage, pound	.10	.12	.11	.10	.12	.11
44	Soap, hard, pound	.05	.07	.06	.05	.07	.06
45	Sugar, granulated, pound	.06	.06	.06	.05	.06	.05.5
46	Tea, Oolong, pound	.40	.60	.50	.40	.60	.50
47	Tripe, pickled, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
48	Vinegar, gallon	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
49	Wood, hard, sawed and split, cord	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
50	soft, sawed and split, cord,	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00

BUCKSPORT.

Number.	Articles.	July, 1893.			July, 1894.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1	Apples, cooking, peck	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
2	dried, pound						
3	evaporated, pound						
4	Beans, white, peck	.65	.65	.65	.75	.75	.75
5	yellow eyes, peck	.70	.70	.70	.80	.80	.80
6	Beef, corned, pound	.08	.08	.08	.07	.07	.07
7	steak, pound	.18	.18	.18	.16	.16	.16
8	roasts, pound	.18	.18	.18	.16	.16	.16
9	soup, pound	.04	.04	.04	.03	.03	.03
10	Butter, best, pound	.23	.23	.23	.20	.20	.20
11	Cabbage, pound	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
12	Cheese, pound	.16	.16	.16	.15	.15	.15
13	Coal, stove, ton						
14	Cod, fresh, pound						
15	dried, pound	.08	.08	.08	.06	.06	.06
16	Coffee, roasted, Rio, pound	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
17	Java, pound	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35
18	Corn meal, pound						
19	Cranberries, quart						
20	Cracked wheat, pound	.06	.06	.06	.05	.05	.05
21	Crackers, pound	.10	.10	.10	.08	.08	.08
22	Eggs, dozen	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18
23	Flour, family, barrel	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
24	best, barrel	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.00	5.00	5.00
25	Ham, sliced, pound	.18	.18	.18	.16	.16	.16
26	Halibut, fresh, pound						
27	Kerosene, gallon	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
28	Lamb, pound	.14	.14	.14	.12	.12	.12
29	Lard, pound	.14	.14	.14	.12	.12	.12
30	Mackerel, fresh, pound						
31	Mackerel, salt, No. 2, pound						
32	Milk, quart						
33	Molasses, good, gallon	.50	.50	.50	.45	.45	.45
34	Mutton, pound	.12	.12	.12	.10	.10	.10
35	Oat meal, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
36	Onions, pound	.04	.04	.04	.03	.03	.03
37	Pickles, quart	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
38	Pork, clear, pound	.13	.13	.13	.11	.11	.11
39	Potatoes, peck	.20	.20	.20	.18	.18	.18
40	Raisins, cooking, pound	.13	.13	.13	.08	.08	.08
41	Rice, pound	.07	.07	.07	.06	.06	.06
42	Salt, twenty pounds box or bag	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
43	Sausage, pound						
44	Soap, hard, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
45	Sugar, granulated, pound	.06	.06	.06	.05	.06	.05.5
46	Tea, Oolong, pound	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50
47	Tripe, pickled, pound	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
48	Vinegar, gallon	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
49	Wood, hard, sawed and split, cord						
50	soft, sawed and split, cord,						

AUGUSTA.

Number.	Articles.	July, 1893.			July, 1894.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1	Apples, cooking, peck	.25	.25	.25	.20	.20	.20
2	dried, pound	.10	.10	.10	.08	.08	.08
3	evaporated, pound	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15
4	Beans, white, peck	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65
5	yellow eyes, peck	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70
6	Beef, corned, pound	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
7	steak, pound	.15	.25	.20	.15	.25	.20
8	roasts, pound	.15	.25	.20	.15	.25	.20
9	soup, pound	.03	.05	.04	.03	.05	.04
10	Butter, best, pound	.25	.28	.26	.25	.28	.26
11	Cabbage, pound	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
12	Cheese, pound	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16
13	Coal, stove, ton	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.00	6.00	6.00
14	Cod, fresh, pound						
15	dried, pound	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07
16	Coffee, roasted, Rio, pound	.28	.28	.28	.30	.30	.30
17	Java, pound	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35
18	Corn meal, pound	.02	.03	.02.5	.02	.03	.02.5
19	Cranberries, quart						
20	Cracked wheat, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
21	Crackers, pound	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
22	Eggs, dozen	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
23	Flour, family, barrel	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.75	3.75	3.75
24	best, barrel	5.25	5.25	5.25	4.50	4.50	4.50
25	Ham, sliced, pound	.24	.24	.24	.18	.18	.18
26	Halibut, fresh, pound						
27	Kerosene, gallon	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
28	Lamb, pound	.14	.20	.17	.10	.15	.13
29	Lard, pound	.15	.15	.15	.12	.12	.12
30	Mackerel, fresh, pound						
31	Mackerel, salt, No. 2, pound						
32	Milk, quart	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
33	Molasses, good, gallon	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40
34	Mutton, pound						
35	Oat meal, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
36	Onions, pound	.05	.05	.05	.03	.03	.03
37	Pickles, quart	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13
38	Pork, clear, pound	.14	.14	.14	.12	.12	.12
39	Potatoes, peck	.40	.40	.40	.30	.30	.30
40	Raisins, cooking, pound	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09
41	Rice, pound	.08	.10	.09	.08	.10	.09
42	Salt, twenty pounds box or bag	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
43	Sausage, pound	.12	.12	.12	.10	.10	.10
44	Soap, hard, pound	.05	.07	.06	.05	.07	.06
45	Sugar, granulated, pound	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
46	Tea, Oolong, pound	.30	.60	.45	.30	.60	.45
47	Tripe, pickled, pound	.10	.10	.10	.08	.10	.09
48	Vinegar, gallon	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
49	Wood, hard, sawed and split, cord	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
50	soft, sawed and split, cord	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00

OAKLAND.

Number.	Articles.	JULY, 1893.			JULY, 1894.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1	Apples, cooking, peck	.10	.15	.13	.10	.15	.13
2	dried, pound	.03	.04	.03.5	.10	.12	.11
3	evaporated, pound	.10	.10	.10	.18	.18	.18
4	Beans, white, peck	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65
5	yellow eyes, peck	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65
6	Beef, corned, pound	.06	.08	.07	.06	.08	.07
7	steak, pound	.16	.20	.18	.16	.20	.18
8	roasts, pound	.12	.14	.13	.12	.14	.13
9	soup, pound	.02	.05	.03.5	.02	.05	.03.5
10	Butter, best, pound	.20	.20	.20	.16	.18	.17
11	Cabbage, pound	.01	.01	.01	.02	.02	.02
12	Cheese, pound	.16	.16	.16	.15	.15	.15
13	Coal, stove, ton	7.50	7.50	7.50	8.00	8.00	8.00
14	Cod, fresh, pound						
15	dried, pound	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07
16	Coffee, roasted, Rio, pound	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28
17	Java, pound	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35
18	Corn meal, pound	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03
19	Cranberries, quart						
20	Cracked wheat pound						
21	Crackers, pound	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07
22	Eggs, dozen	.16	.16	.16	.16	.18	.17
23	Flour, family, barrel	4.00	4.50	4.25	3.75	4.25	4.00
24	best, barrel	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.00	5.00	5.00
25	Ham, sliced, pound	.14	.14	.14	.16	.16	.16
26	Halibut, fresh, pound						
27	Kerosene, gallon	.09	.10	.09.5	.09	.10	.09.5
28	Lamb, pound	.09	.12	.10.5	.09	.12	.10.5
29	Lard, pound	.09	.10	.09.5	.10	.12	.11
30	Mackerel, fresh, pound						
31	Mackerel, salt, No. 2, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
32	Milk, quart	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
33	Molasses, good, gallon	.30	.40	.35	.30	.40	.35
34	Mutton, pound	.07	.09	.08	.07	.09	.08
35	Oat meal, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
36	Onions, pound	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04
37	Pickles, quart	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14
38	Pork, clear, pound	.12	.12	.12	.10	.10	.10
39	Potatoes, peck	.15	.20	.18	.15	.20	.18
40	Raisins, cooking, pound	.06	.12	.08	.06	.12	.08
41	Rice, pound	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
42	Salt, twenty pounds box or bag	.14	.20	.17	.14	.20	.17
43	Sausage, pound						
44	Soap, hard, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
45	Sugar, granulated	.05	.05	.05	.06	.06	.06
46	Tea, Oolong, pound	.40	.50	.45	.40	.50	.45
47	Tripe, pickled, pound						
48	Vinegar, gallon	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
49	Wood, hard, sawed and split, cord	5.00	6.50	5.75	5.00	6.50	5.75
50	soft, sawed and split, cord,	3.00	4.50	3.75	3.00	4.50	3.75

WINTHROP.

Number.	Articles.	July, 1893.			July, 1894.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1	Apples, cooking, peck	.15	.25	.20	.15	.20	.18
2	dried, pound	.06	.07	.06.5	.08	.10	.09
3	evaporated, pound	.12	.13	.12.5			
4	Beans, white, peck	.60	.70	.65	.70	.70	.70
5	yellow eyes, peck	.60	.70	.65	.70	.70	.70
6	Beef, corned, pound						
7	steak, pound						
8	roasts, pound						
9	soup, pound						
10	Butter, best, pound	.22	.27	.24	.18	.22	.20
11	Cabbage, pound						
12	Cheese, pound	.12	.14	.13	.14	.15	.14.5
13	Coal, stove, ton	7.50	7.50	7.50	6.75	6.75	6.75
14	Cod, fresh, pound						
15	dried, pound	.06	.08	.07	.07	.07	.07
16	Coffee, roasted, Rio, pound	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28
17	Java, pound	.35	.38	.37.5	.35	.38	.37.5
18	Corn meal, pound	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
19	Cranberries, quart						
20	Cracked wheat, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
21	Crackers, pound	.06	.07	.06.5	.06	.07	.06.5
22	Eggs, dozen	.18	.20	.19	.17	.17	.17
23	Flour, family, barrel	4.50	5.00	4.75	4.00	4.00	4.00
24	best, barrel	5.00	5.50	5.25	4.50	4.50	4.50
25	Ham, sliced, pound						
26	Halibut, fresh, pound						
27	Kerosene, gallon	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
28	Lamb, pound						
29	Lard, pound	.15	.15	.15	.12	.12	.12
30	Mackerel, fresh, pound						
31	Mackerel, salt, No. 2, pound	.12	.12	.12	.08	.10	.09
32	Milk, quart	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
33	Molasses, good, gallon	.35	.45	.40	.35	45	.40
34	Mutton, pound						
35	Oat meal, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
36	Onions, pound	.04	.05	.04.5	.03	.04	.03.5
37	Pickles, quart	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
38	Pork, clear, pound	.14	.14	.14	.12	.12	.12
39	Potatoes, peck	.25	.30	.27	.25	.25	.25
40	Raisins, cooking, pound	.10	.13	.11.5	.10	.13	.11.5
41	Rice, pound	.05	.05	.05	.07	.07	.07
42	Salt, twenty pounds box or bag	.20	.25	.22	.20	.25	.22
43	Sausage, pound						
44	Soap, hard, pound	.06	.07	.06.5	.06	.07	.06.5
45	Sugar, granulated, pound	.05	.06	.05.5	.05	.05	.05
46	Tea, Oolong, pound	.40	.60	.50	.40	.60	.50
47	Tripe, pickled, pound	.08	.08	.08	.06	.06	.06
48	Vinegar, gallon	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
49	Wood, hard, sawed and split, cord,						
50	soft, sawed and split, cord,						

CAMDEN.

Number.	Articles.	July, 1893.			July, 1894.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1	Apples, cooking, peck	.25	.25	.25	.25	.30	.27
2	dried, pound	.10	.10	.10	.08	.10	.09
3	evaporated, pound	.20	.20	.20	.18	.20	.19
4	Beans, white, peck	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70
5	yellow eyes, peck	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75
6	Beef, corned, pound						
7	steak, pound						
8	roasts, pound						
9	soup, pound						
10	Butter, best, pound	.28	.28	.28	.25	.28	.27
11	Cabbage, pound						
12	Cheese, pound	.14	.14	.14	.14	.17	.16
13	Coal, stove, ton						
14	Cod, fresh, pound						
15	dried, pound	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
16	Coffee, roasted, Rio, pound	.28	.28	.28	.25	.28	.27
17	Java, pound	.35	.35	.35	.35	.38	.37
18	Corn meal, pound	.02	.03	.02.5	.02	.03	.02.5
19	Cranberries, quart						
20	Cracked wheat, pound						
21	Crackers, pound	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07
22	Eggs, dozen	.22	.22	.22	.20	.24	.22
23	Flour, family, barrel	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.50	5.00	4.25
24	best, barrel	4.75	6.00	5.40	4.75	4.75	4.75
25	Ham, fresh, pound						
26	Halibut, fresh, pound						
27	Kerosene, gallon	.10	.10	.10	.09	.10	.09.5
28	Lamb, pound						
29	Lard, pound	.11	.11	.11	.10	.13	.12
30	Mackerel, fresh, pound						
31	Mackerel, salt, No. 2, pound						
32	Milk, quart						
33	Molasses, good, gallon	.45	.45	.45	.45	.50	.47
34	Mutton, pound						
35	Oat meal, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
36	Onions, pound	.03	.03	.03	.03	.07	.05
37	Pickles, quart	.15	.15	.15	.12	.15	.14
38	Pork, clear, pound	.11	.11	.11	.10	.12	.11
39	Potatoes, peck	.15	.15	.15	.15	.25	.20
40	Raisins, cooking, pound	.07	.07	.07	.07	.10	.08
41	Rice, pound	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09
42	Salt, twenty pounds box or bag	.20	.20	.20	.20	20	.20
43	Sausage, pound						
44	Soap, hard, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.10	.07
45	Sugar, granulated, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.06	.05.5
46	Tea, Oolong, pound	.50	.50	.50	.40	.60	.50
47	Tripe, pickled, pound						
48	Vinegar, gallon	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
49	Wood, hard, sawed and split, cord	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
50	soft, sawed and split, cord,						

ROCKLAND.

Number.	Articles.	July, 1893.			July, 1894.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1	Apples, cooking, peck	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
2	dried, pound	.08	.08	.08	.12	.12	.12
3	evaporated, pound						
4	Beans, white, peck	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70
5	yellow eyes, peck	.75	.75	.75	.70	.70	.70
6	Beef, corned, pound						
7	steak, pound						
8	roasts, pound						
9	soup, pound						
10	Butter, best, pound	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
11	Cabbage, pound						
12	Cheese, pound	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14
13	Coal, stove, ton	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.00	6.00	6.00
14	Cod, fresh, pound	.04	.06	.05	.04	.06	.05
15	dried, pound	.07	.10	.08.5	.08	.10	.09
16	Coffee, roasted, Rio, pound	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27
17	Java, pound	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35
18	Corn meal, pound	.01	.02	.01.4	.01	.02	.01.4
19	Cranberries, quart						
20	Cracked wheat, pound						
21	Crackers, pound	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
22	Eggs, dozen	.20	.20	.20	.17	.17	.17
23	Flour, family, barrel	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
24	best, barrel	5.50	5.50	5.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
25	Ham, sliced, pound	.20	.20	.20	.18	.18	.18
26	Halibut, fresh, pound	.12	.16	.14	.12	.16	.14
27	Kerosene, gallon	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
28	Lamb, pound						
29	Lard, pound	.14	.14	.14	.11	.11	.11
30	Mackerel, fresh, pound	.10	.14	.12	.10	.14	.12
31	Mackerel, salt, No. 2, pound	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12
32	Milk, quart						
33	Molasses, good, gallon	.37	.37	.37	.37	.37	.37
34	Mutton, pound						
35	Oat meal, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
36	Onions, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
37	Pickles, quart	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
38	Pork, clear, pound	.14	.14	.14	.11	.11	.11
39	Potatoes, peck	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
40	Raisins, cooking, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
41	Rice, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
42	Salt, twenty pounds box or bag	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
43	Sausage, pound						
44	Soap, hard, pound	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07
45	Sugar, granulated, pound	.06	.06	.06	.05	.05	.05
46	Tea, Oolong, pound	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50
47	Tripe, pickled, pound	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
48	Vinegar, gallon	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
49	Wood, hard, sawed and split, cord	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
50	soft, sawed and split, cord,	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00

WALDOBORO.

Number.	Articles.	July, 1893.			July, 1894.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1	Apples, cooking, peck	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
2	dried, pound	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07
3	evaporated, pound	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15
4	Beans, white, peck	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70
5	yellow eyes, peck	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75
6	Beef, corned, pound	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
7	steak, pound	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16
8	roasts, pound	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14
9	soup, pound						
10	Butter, best, pound	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
11	Cabbage, pound	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
12	Cheese, pound	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14
13	Coal, stove, ton	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
14	Cod, fresh, pound	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03
15	dried, pound	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
16	Coffee, roasted, Rio, pound	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
17	Java, pound	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35
18	Corn meal, pound	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
19	Cranberries, quart	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
20	Cracked wheat, pound	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03
21	Crackers, pound	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
22	Eggs, dozen	.10	.35	.22	.10	.35	.22
23	Flour, family, barrel	3.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	5.00	4.00
24	best, barrel						
25	Ham, sliced, pound	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16
26	Halibut, fresh, pound	.12	.14	.13	.12	.14	.13
27	Kerosene, gallon	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
28	Lamb, pound	.12	.16	.14	.12	.16	.14
29	Lard, pound	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12
30	Mackerel, fresh, pound	.05	.08	.06.5	.05	.08	.06.5
31	Mackerel, salt, No. 2, pound	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
32	Milk, quart	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
33	Molasses, good, gallon	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45
34	Mutton, pound	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09
35	Oat meal, pound	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04
36	Onions, pound	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03
37	Pickles, quart	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12
38	Pork, clear, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
39	Potatoes, peck	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15
40	Raisins, cooking, pound	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
41	Rice, pound	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
42	Salt, twenty pounds box or bag	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22
43	Sausage, pound	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14
44	Soap, hard, pound	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07
45	Sugar, granulated, pound	.05	.06	.05.5	.05	.06	.05.5
46	Tea, Oolong, pound	.40	.50	.45	.40	.50	.45
47	Tripe, pickled, pound	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
48	Vinegar, gallon	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
49	Wood, hard, sawed and split, cord,	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
50	soft, sawed and split, cord,	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50

WISCASSET.

Number.	Articles.	July, 1893.			July, 1894.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1	Apples, cooking, peck	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
2	dried, pound	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
3	evaporated, pound						
4	Beans, white, peck	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50
5	yellow eyes, peck	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65
6	Beef, corned, pound	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
7	steak, pound	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18
8	roasts, pound	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16
9	soup, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
10	Butter, best, pound	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22
11	Cabbage, pound	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
12	Cheese, pound	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16
13	Coal, stove, ton	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.00	6.00	6.00
14	Cod, fresh, pound	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03
15	dried, pound	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
16	Coffee, roasted, Rio, pound	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
17	Java, pound	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40
18	Corn meal, pound	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
19	Cranberries, quart	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
20	Cracked wheat, pound						
21	Crackers, pound	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
22	Eggs, dozen	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17
23	Flour, family, barrel	4.50	4.50	4.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
24	best, barrel	5.75	5.75	5.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
25	Ham, sliced, pound	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12
26	Halibut, fresh, pound	.16	.16	.16	.15	.15	.15
27	Kerosene, gallon	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
28	Lamb, pound	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
29	Lard, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
30	Mackerel, fresh, pound	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12
31	Mackerel, salt, No. 2, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
32	Milk, quart	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
33	Molasses, good, gallon	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40
34	Mutton, pound						
35	Oat meal, pound	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
36	Onions, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
37	Pickles, quart	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
38	Pork, clear, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
39	Potatoes, peck	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
40	Raisins, cooking, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
41	Rice, pound						
42	Salt, twenty pounds box or bag	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
43	Sausage, pound	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12
44	Soap, hard, pound						
45	Sugar, granulated, pound	.06	.06	.06	.05	.05	.05
46	Tea, Oolong, pound	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60
47	Tripe, pickled, pound						
48	Vinegar, gallon	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40
49	Wood, hard, sawed and split, cord	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
50	soft, sawed and split, cord	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00

NORWAY.

Number.	Articles.	July, 1893.			July, 1894.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1	Apples, cooking, peck	.15	.25	.20	.20	.25	.23
2	dried, pound	.06	.06	06	.08	.08	.08
3	evaporated, pound	.12	.12	.12	.18	.18	.18
4	Beans, white, peck	.70	.70	.70	.65	.65	.65
5	yellow eyes, peck	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70
6	Beef, corned, pound						
7	steak, pound						
8	roasts, pound						
9	soup, pound						
10	Butter, best, pound	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22
11	Cabbage, pound	.02	.02	.02	.03	.03	.03
12	Cheese, pound	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15
13	Coal, stove, ton	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75
14	Cod, fresh, pound						
15	dried, pound						
16	Coffee, roasted, Rio, pound	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
17	Java, pound	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35
18	Corn meal, pound	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
19	Cranberries, quart	.12	.12	.12	.14	.14	.14
20	Cracked wheat, pound						
21	Crackers, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
22	Eggs, dozen	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
23	Flour, family, barrel	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.50	3.50	3.50
24	best, barrel	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.00
25	Ham, sliced, pound						
26	Halibut, fresh, pound						
27	Kerosene, gallon	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09
28	Lamb, pound						
29	Lard, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
30	Mackerel, fresh, pound						
31	Mackerel, salt, No. 2, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
32	Milk, quart	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
33	Molasses, good, gallon	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35
34	Mutton, pound						
35	Oat meal, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
36	Onions, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
37	Pickles, quart	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
38	Pork, clear, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
39	Potatoes, peck	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
40	Raisins, cooking, pound	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
41	Rice, pound	.06	.06	.06	.08	.08	.08
42	Salt, twenty pounds box or bag	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22
43	Sausage, pound						
44	Soap, hard, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
45	Sugar, granulated	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
46	Tea, Oolong, pound	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40
47	Tripe, pickled, pound						
48	Vinegar, gallon	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16
49	Wood, hard, sawed and split, cord	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
50	soft, sawed and split, cord,	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	6.00	5.25

BANGOR.

Number.	Articles.	July, 1893.			July, 1894.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1	Apples, cooking, peck	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
2	dried, pound	.06	.08	.07	.09	.10	.09.5
3	evaporated, pound	.12	.12	.12	.10	.18	.14
4	Beans, white, peck	.50	.75	.63	.55	.75	.65
5	yellow eyes, peck	.70	.75	.72.5	.75	.75	.75
6	Beef, corned, pound	.05	.05	.05	.04	.04	.04
7	steak, pound						
8	roasts, pound	.08	.08	.08	.07	.07	.07
9	soup, pound						
10	Butter, best, pound	.15	.32	.25	.18	.28	.23
11	Cabbage, pound						
12	Cheese, pound	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15
13	Coal, stove, ton	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
14	Cod, fresh, pound	.05	.06	.05.5	.05	.06	.05.5
15	dried, pound	.06	.10	.08	.05	.10	.07.5
16	Coffee, roasted, Rio, pound	.25	.30	.28	.25	.30	.28
17	Java, pound	35	.38	.37	.35	.38	.37
18	Corn meal, pound	.01	.02	.01.5	.01	.02	.01.5
19	Cranberries, quart	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
20	Cracked wheat, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
21	Crackers, pound	.06	.08	.07	.06	.10	.08
22	Eggs, dozen	.16	.20	.18	.13	.20	.16.5
23	Flour, family, barrel	4.75	5.00	4.87	4.00	4.50	4.25
24	best, barrel	5.50	5.50	5.50	4.50	5.00	4.75
25	Ham, sliced, pound	.16	.16	.16	.18	.18	.18
26	Halibut, fresh, pound						
27	Kerosene, gallon	.10	.12	.11	.10	.10	.10
28	Lamb, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
29	Lard, pound	.10	.12	.11	.10	.10	.10
30	Mackerel, fresh, pound						
31	Mackerel, salt, No. 2, pound	.08	.08	.08	.06	.07	.06.5
32	Milk, quart	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
33	Molasses, good, gallon	.25	.50	.38	.25	.40	.33
34	Mutton, pound						
35	Oat meal, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
36	Onions, pound	.03	.04	.03.5	.03	.04	.03.5
37	Pickles, quart	.12	.15	.13.5	.12	.15	.13.5
38	Pork, clear, pound	.09	.12	.10.5	.08	.10	.09
39	Potatoes, peck	.15	.20	.18	.15	.15	.15
40	Raisins, cooking, pound	.06	.10	.08	.06	.10	.08
41	Rice, pound	.06	.09	.07.5	.07	.10	.08
42	Salt, twenty pounds box or bag	.15	.20	.17.5	.15	.20	.17.5
43	Sausage, pound						
44	Soap, hard, pound	.05	.07	.06	.05	.07	.06
45	Sugar, granulated, pound	.05	.06	.05.5	.05	.05	.05
46	Tea, Oolong, pound	.40	.50	.45	.40	.70	.50
47	Tripe, pickled, pound						
48	Vinegar, gallon	.25	.25	.25	.25	.30	.27
49	Wood, hard, sawed and split, cord	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.50	5.50	5.50
50	soft, sawed and split, cord	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00

BREWER.

Number.	Articles.	July, 1893.			July, 1894.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1	Apples, cooking, peck	.25	.25	.25	.20	.20	.20
2	dried, pound	.05	.05	.05	.08	.08	.08
3	evaporated, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
4	Beans, white, peck	.60	.60	.60	.65	.65	.65
5	yellow eyes, peck	.55	.55	.55	.60	.60	.60
6	Beef, corned, pound	.07	.10	.08.5	.07	.10	.08.5
7	steak, pound	.12	.25	.18	.15	.25	.20
8	roasts, pound	.15	.15	.15	.18	.18	.18
9	soup, pound	.04	.04	.04	.05	.05	.05
10	Butter, best, pound	.25	.25	.25	.20	.20	.20
11	Cabbage, pound	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
12	Cheese, pound	.15	.15	.15	.16	.16	.16
13	Coal, stove, ton	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
14	Cod, fresh, pound	.03	.03	.03	.04	.04	.04
15	dried, pound	.05	.08	.06.5	.05	.08	.06.5
16	Coffee, roasted, Rio, pound	.28	.28	.28	.33	.33	.33
17	Java, pound	.30	.30	.30	.35	.35	.35
18	Corn meal, pound	.01	.02	.01.5	.01	.02	.01.5
19	Cranberries, quart	.10	.10	.10	.08	.08	.08
20	Cracked wheat, pound						
21	Crackers, pound	.08	.08	.08	.07	.07	.07
22	Eggs, dozen	.20	.20	.20	.15	.15	.15
23	Flour, family, barrel	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.50
24	best, barrel	7.00	7.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
25	Ham, sliced, pound	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18
26	Halibut, fresh, pound	.12	.12	.12	.15	.15	.15
27	Kerosene, gallon	.10	.10	.10	.06	.07	.06.5
28	Lamb, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
29	Lard, pound	.13	.13	.13	.10	.10	.10
30	Mackerel, fresh, pound	.10	.10	.10	.15	.15	.15
31	Mackerel, salt, No. 2, pound	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
32	Milk, quart	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
33	Molasses, good, gallon	.40	.40	.40	.30	.30	.30
34	Mutton, pound	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
35	Oat meal, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
36	Onions, pound	.04	.04	.04	.05	.05	.05
37	Pickles, quart	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
38	Pork, clear, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
39	Potatoes, peck	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
40	Raisins, cooking, pound	.15	.15	.15	.12	.12	.12
41	Rice, pound	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07
42	Salt, twenty pounds box or bag	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15
43	Sausage, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
44	Soap, hard, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
45	Sugar, granulated, pound	.05	.06	.05.5	.04	.05	.04.5
46	Tea, Oolong, pound	.30	.30	.30	.40	.40	.40
47	Tripe, pickled, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
48	Vinegar, gallon	.30	.30	.30	.25	.25	.25
49	Wood, hard, sawed and split, cord	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.50	5.50	5.50
50	soft, sawed and split, cord,	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00

DEXTER.

Number.	Articles.	July, 1893.			July, 1894.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1	Apples, cooking, peck						
2	dried, pound						
3	evaporated, pound						
4	Beans, white, peck	.75	.75	.75	.70	.70	.70
5	yellow eyes, peck	.60	.60	.60	.70	.70	.70
6	Beef, corned, pound						
7	steak, pound						
8	roasts, pound						
9	soup, pound						
10	Butter, best, pound	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
11	Cabbage, pound						
12	Cheese, pound	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14
13	Coal, stove, ton						
14	Cod, fresh, pound						
15	dried, pound	.07	.07	.07	.06	.06	.06
16	Coffee, roasted, Rio, pound	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
17	Java, pound	.37	.37	.37	.37	.37	.37
18	Corn meal, pound						
19	Cranberries, quart						
20	Cracked wheat, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
21	Crackers, pound	.06	.09	.07.5	.05	.08	.06.5
22	Eggs, dozen	.17	.18	.17.5	.16	.16	.16
23	Flour, family, barrel	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.00
24	best, barrel	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.25	5.25	5.25
25	Ham, sliced, pound						
26	Halibut, fresh, pound						
27	Kerosene, gallon	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12
28	Lamb, pound						
29	Lard, pound	.14	.14	.14	.10	.10	.10
30	Mackerel, fresh, pound						
31	Mackerel, salt, No. 2, pound						
32	Milk, quart						
33	Molasses, good, gallon	.40	.40	.40	.35	.35	.35
34	Mutton, pound						
35	Oat meal, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
36	Onions, pound	.05	.05	.05	.03	.03	.03
37	Pickles, quart						
38	Pork, clear, pound	.14	.14	.14	.10	.10	.10
39	Potatoes, peck	.35	.35	.35	.30	.30	.30
40	Raisins, cooking, pound	.12	.12	.12	.10	.10	.10
41	Rice, pound	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09
42	Salt, twenty pounds box or bag	.20	.25	.22	.20	.25	.22
43	Sausage, pound						
44	Soap, hard, pound	.07	.10	.08	.07	.10	.08
45	Sugar, granulated	.07	.07	.07	.05	.05	.05
46	Tea, Oolong, pound	.40	.70	.55	.40	.70	.55
47	Tripe, pickled, pound						
48	Vinegar, gallon	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
49	Wood, hard, sawed and split, cord						
50	soft, sawed and split, cord,						

OLD TOWN.

Number.	Articles.	July, 1893.			July, 1894.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1	Apples, cooking, peck						
2	dried, pound	.08	.08	.08	.10	.10	.10
3	evaporated, pound	.12	.12	.12	.18	.18	.18
4	Beans, white, peck	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75
5	yellow eyes, peck	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75
6	Beef, corned, pound						
7	steak, pound						
8	roasts, pound						
9	soup, pound						
10	Butter, best, pound	.23	.23	.23	.20	.20	.20
11	Cabbage, pound						
12	Cheese, pound	.16	.16	.16	.14	.14	.14
13	Coal, stove, ton	7.25	7.25	7.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
14	Cod, fresh, pound						
15	dried	.06	.06	.06	.07	.07	.07
16	Coffee, roasted, Rio, pound	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28
17	Java, pound	.37	.37	.37	.35	.35	.35
18	Corn meal, pound	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03
19	Cranberries, quart						
20	Cracked wheat, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
21	Crackers, pound	.10	.10	10	.10	.10	.10
22	Eggs, dozen	.22	.22	.22	.16	.16	.16
23	Flour, family, barrel	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
24	best, barrel	5.75	5.75	5.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
25	Ham, sliced, pound						
26	Halibut, fresh, pound						
27	Kerosene, gallon	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
28	Lamb, pound						
29	Lard, pound	.12	.12	.12	.10	.10	.10
30	Mackerel, fresh, pound						
31	Mackerel, salt, No. 2, pound	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12
32	Milk, quart						
33	Molasses, good, gallon	.45	.45	.45	.40	.40	.40
34	Mutton, pound						
35	Oat meal, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
36	Onions, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
37	Pickles, quart	.12	.12	.12	.10	.10	.10
38	Pork, clear, pound	.13	.13	.13	.10	.10	.10
39	Potatoes, peck	.35	.35	.35	.30	.30	.30
40	Raisins, cooking, pound	.10	.10	.10	.08	.08	.08
41	Rice, pound	.10	.10	.10	.08	.08	.08
42	Salt, twenty pounds box or bag	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
43	Sausage, pound						
44	Soap, hard, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
45	Sugar, granulated, pound	.05	.06	.05.5	.05	.05	.05
46	Tea, Oolong, pound	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50
47	Tripe, pickled, pound						
48	Vinegar, gallon	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
49	Wood, hard, sawed and split, cord	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
50	soft, sawed and split, cord,	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50

FOXCROFT.

Number.	Articles.	July, 1893.			July, 1894.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1	Apples, cooking, peck	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
2	dried, pound	.06	.07	.06.5	.07	.08	.07.5
3	evaporated, pound	.12	.12	.12	.15	.15	.15
4	Beans, white, peck	.65	.70	.67.5	.60	.70	.65
5	yellow eyes, peck	.65	.70	.67.5	.60	.70	.65
6	Beef, corned, pound						
7	steak, pound						
8	roasts, pound						
9	soup, pound						
10	Butter, best, pound	.18	.20	.19	.18	.20	.19
11	Cabbage, pound						
12	Cheese, pound	.15	.15	.15	.14	.14	.14
13	Coal, stove, ton	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.50	7.50	7.50
14	Cod, fresh, pound						
15	dried, pound	.06	.07	.06.5	.06	.07	.06.5
16	Coffee, roasted, Rio, pound	.25	.30	.27.5	.25	.30	.27.5
17	Java, pound	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35
18	Corn meal, pound	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03
19	Cranberries, quart						
20	Cracked wheat, pound						
21	Crackers, pound	.06	.10	.08	.06	.10	.08
22	Eggs, dozen	.16	.18	.17	.18	.18	.18
23	Flour, family, barrel	4.75	5.00	4.87.5	3.75	4.25	4.00
24	best, barrel	5.00	6.00	5.50	4.50	5.00	4.75
25	Ham, sliced, pound						
26	Halibut, fresh, pound						
27	Kerosene, gallon	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
28	Lamb, pound						
29	Lard, pound	.13	.14	.13.5	.10	.11	.10.5
30	Mackerel, fresh, pound						
31	Mackerel, salt, No. 2, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
32	Milk, quart						
33	Molasses, good, gallon	.35	.50	.42.5	.35	.50	.42.5
34	Mutton, pound						
35	Oat meal, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
36	Onions, pound	.04	.05	.04.5	.04	.04	.04
37	Pickles, quart	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
38	Pork, clear, pound	.10	.12	.11	.10	.10	.10
39	Potatoes, peck	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
40	Raisins, cooking, pound	.05	.15	.10	.05	.15	.10
41	Rice, pound	.05	.08	.06.5	.05	.08	.06.5
42	Salt, twenty pounds box or bag	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
43	Sausage, pound						
44	Soap, hard, pound	.05	.07	.06	.05	.07	.06
45	Sugar, granulated, pound	.06	.06	.06	.05	.05	.05
46	Tea, Oolong, pound	.40	.50	.45	.40	.50	.45
47	Tripe, pickled, pound						
48	Vinegar, gallon	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
49	Wood, hard, sawed and split, cord	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.00	5.00	5.00
50	soft, sawed and split, cord,	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.75	3.75	3.75

BATH.

Number.	Articles.	July, 1893.			July, 1894.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1	Apples, cooking, peck	.25	.25	.25	.15	.25	.20
2	dried, pound	.08	.10	.09	.10	.10	.10
3	evaporated, pound	.15	.20	.18	.15	.18	.17
4	Beans, white, peck	.65	.70	.67	.65	.70	.67
5	yellow eyes, peck	.65	.70	.67	.65	.75	.70
6	Beef, corned, pound	.05	.08	.07	.05	.08	.07
7	steak, pound	.16	.25	.20	.16	.25	.20
8	roasts, pound	.10	.18	.14	.10	.18	.14
9	soup, pound						
10	Butter, best, pound	.25	.28	.26	.25	.28	.26
11	Cabbage, pound	.01	.03	.02	.01	.03	.02
12	Cheese, pound	.13	.16	.15	.15	.18	.16
13	Coal, stove, ton	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.00	6.00	6.00
14	Cod, fresh, pound	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
15	dried, pound	.07	.08	.07.5	.07	.08	.07.5
16	Coffee, roasted, Rio, pound	.28	.28	.28	.28	.30	.29
17	Java, pound	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35
18	Corn meal, pound	.01	.02	.01.5	.01	.02	.01.5
19	Cranberries, quart	.10	.10	.10			
20	Cracked wheat, pound						
21	Crackers, pound	.07	.07	.07	.06	.07	.06.5
22	Eggs, dozen	.21	.21	.21	.13	.20	.18
23	Flour, family, barrel	4.75	5.00	4.85	3.75	5.00	4.50
24	best, barrel	5.00	5.50	5.25	4.50	5.00	4.75
25	Ham, sliced, pound	.16	.16	.16	.18	.18	.18
26	Halibut, fresh, pound						
27	Kerosene, gallon	.10	.10	.10	.09	.10	.09.5
28	Lamb, pound						
29	Lard, pound	.10	.14	.12	.10	.11	.10.5
30	Mackerel, fresh, pound						
31	Mackerel, salt, No. 2, pound				.10	.10	.10
32	Milk, quart	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
33	Molasses, good, gallon	.40	.50	.45	.40	.50	.45
34	Mutton, pound						
35	Oat meal, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
36	Onions, pound	.05	.05	.05	.04	.05	.04.5
37	Pickles, quart	.13	.13	.13	.10	.13	.12
38	Pork, clear, pound	.10	.13	.12	.10	.13	.11
39	Potatoes, peck	.40	.40	.40	.20	.30	.25
40	Raisins, cooking, pound	.12	.12	.12	.10	.12	.11
41	Rice, pound	.08	.08	.08	.07	.10	.08
42	Salt, twenty pounds box or bag	.25	.25	.25	.20	.25	.22
43	Sausage, pound						
44	Soap, hard, pound	.05	.08	.07	.05	.08	.07
45	Sugar, granulated, pound	.06	.06	.06	.05	.06	.05.5
46	Tea, Oolong, pound	.35	.70	.50	.35	.70	.50
47	Tripe, pickled, pound	.10	.10	.10			
48	Vinegar, gallon	.25	.30	.27	.25	.30	.27
49	Wood, hard, sawed and split, cord						
50	soft, sawed and split, cord,						

RICHMOND.

Number.	Articles.	July, 1893.			July, 1894.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1	Apples, cooking, peck	.25	.25	.25	.15	.25	.20
2	dried, pound	.10	.10	.10	.08	.12	.10
3	evaporated, pound	.12	.12	.12	.18	.18	.18
4	Beans, white, peck	.75	.75	.75	.60	.75	.68
5	yellow eyes, peck	.75	.75	.75	.65	.75	.70
6	Beef, corned, pound				.06	.06	.06
7	steak, pound				.15	.22	.18
8	roasts, pound				.15	.15	.15
9	soup, pound				.04	.04	.04
10	Butter, best, pound	.25	.25	.25	.20	.25	.23
11	Cabbage, pound	.04	.04	.04	.02	.04	.03
12	Cheese, pound	.15	.15	.15	.14	.15	.15
13	Coal, stove, ton	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.25	6.25	6.25
14	Cod, fresh, pound						
15	dried, pound	.07	.07	.07	.06	.07	.06.5
16	Coffee, roasted, Rio, pound	.30	.30	.30	.28	.30	.29
17	Java, pound	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35
18	Corn meal, pound	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
19	Cranberries, quart						
20	Cracked wheat, pound						
21	Crackers, pound	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
22	Eggs, dozen	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
23	Flour, family, barrel	5.00	5.00	5.00	3.50	4.50	4.00
24	best, barrel	5.75	5.75	5.75	4.75	5.00	4.87
25	Ham, fresh, pound				.18	.18	.18
26	Halibut, fresh, pound						
27	Kerosene, gallon	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
28	Lamb, pound				.16	.16	.16
29	Lard, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.12	.11
30	Mackerel, fresh, pound						
31	Mackerel, salt, No. 2, pound				.10	.10	.10
32	Milk, quart	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
33	Molasses, good, gallon	.50	.50	.50	.40	.50	.45
34	Mutton, pound						
35	Oat meal, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
36	Onions, pound	.05	.05	.05	.03	.04	.03.5
37	Pickles, quart	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
38	Pork, clear, pound	.14	.14	.14	.10	.10	.10
39	Potatoes, peck	.40	.40	.40	.20	.30	.25
40	Raisins, cooking, pound	.10	.10	.10	.06	.10	.08
41	Rice, pound	.08	.08	.08	.05	.10	.08
42	Salt, twenty pounds box or bag	.20	.20	.20	.20	20	.20
43	Sausage, pound				.12	.12	.12
44	Soap, hard, pound	.08	.08	.08	.05	.10	.08
45	Sugar, granulated, pound	.06	.06	.06	.05	.05	.05
46	Tea, Oolong, pound	.50	.50	.50	.25	.50	.40
47	Tripe, pickled, pound				.08	.08	.08
48	Vinegar, gallon	.25	.25	.25	.20	.25	.23
49	Wood, hard, sawed and split, cord	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.50	7.00	6.75
50	soft, sawed and split, cord,				4.50	4.50	4.50

FAIRFIELD.

Number.	Articles.	July, 1893.			July, 1894.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1	Apples, cooking, peck				.25	.25	.25
2	dried, pound	.10	.10	.10			
3	evaporated, pound	.12	.13	12.5	.18	.18	.18
4	Beans, white, peck	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60
5	yellow eyes, peck	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70
6	Beef, corned, pound	.05	.09	.07	.05	.09	.07
7	steak, pound	.12	.25	.18	.12	.25	.18
8	roasts, pound	.08	.16	.12	.08	.16	.12
9	soup, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
10	Butter, best, pound	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
11	Cabbage, pound	.05	.05	.05	.03	.03	.03
12	Cheese, pound	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16
13	Coal, stove, ton						
14	Cod, fresh, pound						
15	dried, pound	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07
16	Coffee, roasted, Rio, pound	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28
17	Java, pound	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35
18	Corn meal, pound						
19	Cranberries, quart						
20	Cracked wheat, pound						
21	Crackers, pound	.05	.10	.08	.05	.10	.08
22	Eggs, dozen	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
23	Flour, family, barrel	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.00	4.00	4.00
24	best, barrel	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.50
25	Ham, sliced, pound	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18
26	Halibut, fresh, pound						
27	Kerosene, gallon	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09
28	Lamb, pound	.12	.12	.12	.10	.10	.10
29	Lard, pound	.15	.15	.15	.12	.12	.12
30	Mackerel, fresh, pound						
31	Mackerel, salt, No. 2, pound	.12	.12	.12	.08	.08	.08
32	Milk, quart						
33	Molasses, good, gallon	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35
34	Mutton, pound	.10	.10	.10	.08	.08	.08
35	Oat meal, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
36	Onions, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
37	Pickles, quart	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
38	Pork, clear, pound	.12	.12	.12	.10	.10	.10
39	Potatoes, peck	.30	.30	.30	.15	.15	.15
40	Raisins, cooking, pound	.10	.10	.10	.08	.08	.08
41	Rice, pound	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
42	Salt, twenty pounds box or bag	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22
43	Sausage, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
44	Soap, hard, pound	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07
45	Sugar, granulated	.06	.06	.06	.05	.05	.05
46	Tea, Oolong, pound	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50
47	Tripe, pickled, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
48	Vinegar, gallon	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
49	Wood, hard, sawed and split, cord						
50	soft, sawed and split, cord,						

PITTSFIELD.

Number.	Articles.	July, 1893.			July, 1894.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1	Apples, cooking, peck	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
2	dried, pound	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
3	evaporated, pound	.14	.14	.14	.16	.16	.16
4	Beans, white, peck	.63	.63	.63	.63	.63	.63
5	yellow eyes, peck				.63	.63	.63
6	Beef, corned, pound						
7	steak, pound						
8	roasts, pound						
9	soup, pound						
10	Butter, best, pound				.20	.20	.20
11	Cabbage, pound						
12	Cheese, pound				.12	.12	.12
13	Coal, stove, ton						
14	Cod, fresh, pound						
15	dried	.07	.07	.07	.06	.06	.06
16	Coffee, roasted, Rio, pound	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
17	Java, pound	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35
18	Corn meal, pound	.01	.02	.01.5	.01	.02	.01.5
19	Cranberries, quart						
20	Cracked wheat, pound						
21	Crackers, pound	.06	.10	08	.06	.10	.08
22	Eggs, dozen	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16
23	Flour, family, barrel	4.50	5.00	4.75	3.75	4.00	3.87
24	best, barrel	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.00	5.00	5.00
25	Ham, sliced, pound						
26	Halibut, fresh, pound						
27	Kerosene, gallon	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
28	Lamb, pound						
29	Lard, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
30	Mackerel, fresh, pound						
31	Mackerel, salt, No. 2, pound	.12	.12	.12	.10	.10	.10
32	Milk, quart						
33	Molasses, good, gallon	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40
34	Mutton, pound						
35	Oat meal, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
36	Onions, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
37	Pickles, quart	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
38	Pork, clear, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
39	Potatoes, peck	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
40	Raisins, cooking, pound	.13	.13	.13	.10	.10	.10
41	Rice, pound	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07
42	Salt, twenty pounds box or bag	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
43	Sausage, pound						
44	Soap, hard, pound	.05	.07	.06	.05	.07	.06
45	Sugar, granulated, pound				.05	.05	.05
46	Tea, Oolong, pound	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40
47	Tripe, pickled, pound						
48	Vinegar, gallon	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
49	Wood, hard, sawed and split, cord	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
50	soft, sawed and split, cord,	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50

SKOWHEGAN.

Number.	Articles.	July, 1893.			July, 1894.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1	Apples, cooking, peck	.10	.25	.18	.10	.15	.13
2	dried, pound	.05	.08	.06.5	.05	.08	.06.5
3	evaporated, pound	.10	.12	.11	.16	.16	.16
4	Beans, white, peck	.60	.70	.65	.60	.65	.62.5
5	yellow eyes, peck	.60	.60	.60	.60	.65	.62.5
6	Beef, corned, pound	.05	.08	.06.5	.05	.10	.07.5
7	steak, pound	.12	.20	.16	.12	.20	.16
8	roasts, pound	.08	.18	.13	.08	.18	.13
9	soup, pound	.03	.05	.04	.03	.05	.04
10	Butter, best, pound	.20	.20	.20	.18	.20	.19
11	Cabbage, pound	.03	.03	.03	.04	.04	.04
12	Cheese, pound	.15	.15	.15	.14	.14	.14
13	Coal, stove, ton	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.00	7.00	7.00
14	Cod, fresh, pound	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
15	dried, pound	.05	.08	.06.5	.05	.07	.06
16	Coffee, roasted, Rio, pound	.25	.28	.27	.25	.28	.27
17	Java, pound	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35
18	Corn meal, pound	.01	.02	.01.5	.01	.02	.01.5
19	Cranberries, quart						
20	Cracked wheat, pound						
21	Crackers, pound	.07	.08	.07.5	.07	.07	.07
22	Eggs, dozen	.18	.18	.18	.16	.17	.16.5
23	Flour, family, barrel	4.75	5.00	4.87	3.75	4.00	3.87
24	best, barrel	5.00	6.00	5.50	4.00	4.75	4.37
25	Ham, sliced, pound	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18
26	Halibut, fresh, pound	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
27	Kerosene, gallon	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
28	Lamb, pound	.10	.18	.14	.10	.15	.12.5
29	Lard, pound	.10	.14	.12	.10	.12	.11
30	Mackerel, fresh, pound	.06	.15	.10	.06	.15	.10
31	Mackerel, salt, No. 2, pound	.12	.12	.12	.08	.10	.09
32	Milk, quart						
33	Molasses, good, gallon	.35	.40	.37.5	.35	.40	.37.5
34	Mutton, pound	.06	.12	.09	.06	.12	.09
35	Oat meal, pound	.04	.05	.04.5	.04	.05	.04.5
36	Onions, pound	.04	.05	.04.5	.04	.05	.04.5
37	Pickles, quart	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12
38	Pork, clear, pound	.12	.12	.12	.10	.10	.10
39	Potatoes, peck	.20	.50	.35	.20	.20	.20
40	Raisins, cooking, pound	.08	.10	.09	.08	.08	.08
41	Rice, pound	.05	.07	.06	.07	.08	.07.5
42	Salt, twenty pounds box or bag	.18	.20	.19	.18	.20	.19
43	Sausage, pound	.12	.12	.12	.10	.10	.10
44	Soap, hard, pound	.05	.08	.07	.05	.08	.07
45	Sugar, granulated, pound	.06	.06	.06	.05	.05	.05
46	Tea, Oolong, pound	.30	.50	.40	.30	.50	.40
47	Tripe, pickled, pound	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
48	Vinegar, gallon	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
49	Wood, hard, sawed and split, cord,	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.50	6.00	5.75
50	soft, sawed and split, cord,	3.50	4.00	3.75	3.50	3.50	3.50

BELFAST.

Number.	Articles.	July, 1893.			July, 1894.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1	Apples, cooking, peck	.30	.30	.30	.20	.20	.20
2	dried, pound	.08	.08	.08	.10	.10	.10
3	evaporated, pound	.18	.18	.18	.12	.12	.12
4	Beans, white, peck	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65
5	yellow eyes, peck	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70
6	Beef, corned, pound	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07
7	steak, pound	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18
8	roasts, pound	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15
9	soup, pound	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04
10	Butter, best, pound	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22
11	Cabbage, pound	.02	.03	.02.5	.02	.03	.02.5
12	Cheese, pound	.13	.13	.13	.14	.14	.14
13	Coal, stove, ton	6.50	6.50	6.50	5.80	5.80	5.80
14	Cod, fresh, pound	.06	.06	.06	.05	.06	.05.5
15	dried, pound	.06	.08	.07	.06	.07	.06.5
16	Coffee, roasted, Rio, pound				.28	.28	.28
17	Java, pound				.38	.38	.38
18	Corn meal, pound	.01	.02	.01.5	.02	.02	.02
19	Cranberries, quart						
20	Cracked wheat, pound						
21	Crackers, pound	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07
22	Eggs, dozen	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18
23	Flour, family, barrel	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
24	best, barrel	5.50	5.50	5.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
25	Ham, sliced, pound	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
26	Halibut, fresh, pound	.16	.16	.16	.14	.16	.15
27	Kerosene, gallon	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
28	Lamb, pound	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12
29	Lard, pound	.14	.14	.14	.11	.11	.11
30	Mackerel, fresh, pound	.10	.12	.11	.10	.12	.11
31	Mackerel, salt, No. 2, pound	.10	.16	.13	.08	.14	.11
32	Milk, quart	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
33	Molasses, good, gallon	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45
34	Mutton, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
35	Oat meal, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
36	Onions, pound	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04
37	Pickles, quart	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12
38	Pork, clear, pound	.13	.13	.13	.10	.10	.10
39	Potatoes, peck	.20	.35	.28	.18	.20	.19
40	Raisins, cooking, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
41	Rice, pound	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
42	Salt, twenty pounds box or bag	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
43	Sausage, pound	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12
44	Soap, hard, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
45	Sugar, granulated, pound				.05	.05	.05
46	Tea, Oolong, pound	.30	.50	.40	.30	.50	.40
47	Tripe, pickled, pound	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
48	Vinegar, gallon	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
49	Wood, hard, sawed and split, cord	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
50	soft, sawed and split, cord,	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00

CHERRYFIELD.

Number.	Articles.	July, 1893.			July, 1894.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1	Apples, cooking, peck	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50
2	dried, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
3	evaporated, pound	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13
4	Beans, white, peck	.70	.70	.70	.75	.75	.75
5	yellow eyes, peck	.65	.65	.65	.75	.75	.75
6	Beef, corned, pound						
7	steak, pound						
8	roasts, pound						
9	soup, pound						
10	Butter, best, pound	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
11	Cabbage, pound						
12	Cheese, pound	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15
13	Coal, stove, ton						
14	Cod, fresh, pound						
15	dried, pound	.06	.06	.06	.05	.05	.05
16	Coffee, roasted, Rio, pound	.28	.28	.28	.30	.30	.30
17	Java, pound	.35	.35	.35	.38	.38	.38
18	Corn meal, pound						
19	Cranberries, quart						
20	Cracked wheat, pound						
21	Crackers, pound						
22	Eggs, dozen	.12	.12	.12	.10	.10	.10
23	Flour, family, barrel	6.00	6.00	6.00	4.50	4.50	4.50
24	best, barrel	6.50	6.50	6.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
25	Ham, sliced, pound						
26	Halibut, fresh, pound						
27	Kerosene, gallon	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
28	Lamb, pound						
29	Lard, pound	.14	.14	.14	.11	.11	.11
30	Mackerel, fresh, pound						
31	Mackerel, salt, No. 2, pound						
32	Milk, quart						
33	Molasses, good, gallon	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40
34	Mutton, pound						
35	Oat meal, pound	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04
36	Onions, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
37	Pickles, quart	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12
38	Pork, clear, pound	.14	.14	.14	.11	.11	.11
39	Potatoes, peck	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
40	Raisins, cooking, pound	.12	.12	.12	.10	.10	.10
41	Rice, pound	.10	.10	.10	.08	.08	.08
42	Salt, twenty pounds box or bag	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23
43	Sausage, pound						
44	Soap, hard, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
45	Sugar, granulated, pound	.06	.06	.06	.05	.06	.05.5
46	Tea, Oolong, pound	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50
47	Tripe, pickled, pound	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
48	Vinegar, gallon	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
49	Wood, hard, sawed and split, cord						
50	soft, sawed and split, cord,						

EASTPORT.

Number.	Articles.	July, 1893.			July, 1894.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1	Apples, cooking, peck	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40
2	dried, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
3	evaporated, pound	.14	.14	.14	.15	.15	.15
4	Beans, white, peck	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70
5	yellow eyes, peck	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75
6	Beef, corned, pound						
7	steak, pound						
8	roasts, pound						
9	soup, pound						
10	Butter, best, pound	.22	.22	.22	.25	.25	.25
11	Cabbage, pound						
12	Cheese, pound	.15	.15	.15	.16	.16	.16
13	Coal, stove, ton						
14	Cod, fresh, pound						
15	dried, pound						
16	Coffee, roasted, Rio, pound						
17	Java, pound	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35
18	Corn meal, pound	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03
19	Cranberries, quart						
20	Cracked wheat, pound						
21	Crackers, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
22	Eggs, dozen	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18
23	Flour, family, barrel	4.50	4.50	4.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
24	best, barrel	5.50	5.50	5.50	4.75	4.75	4.75
25	Ham, sliced, pound						
26	Halibut, fresh, pound						
27	Kerosene, gallon	.14	.14	.14	.12	.12	.12
28	Lamb, pound						
29	Lard, pound	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12
30	Mackerel, fresh, pound						
31	Mackerel, salt, No. 2, pound						
32	Milk, quart						
33	Molasses, good, gallon	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40
34	Mutton, pound						
35	Oat meal, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
36	Onions, pound	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04
37	Pickles, quart	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
38	Pork, clear, pound	.12	.12	.12	.10	.10	.10
39	Potatoes, peck	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
40	Raisins, cooking, pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
41	Rice, pound	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
42	Salt, twenty pounds box or bag	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
43	Sausage, pound						
44	Soap, hard, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
45	Sugar, granulated	.05	.06	.05 5	.05	.06	.05.5
46	Tea, Oolong, pound	.25	.50	.40	.25	.50	.40
47	Tripe, pickled, pound						
48	Vinegar, gallon	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
49	Wood, hard, sawed and split, cord						
50	soft, sawed and split, cord,						

BIDDEFORD.

Number.	Articles.	July, 1893.			July, 1894.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1	Apples, cooking, peck						
2	dried, pound						
3	evaporated, pound						
4	Beans, white, peck	.50	.50	.50	.60	.60	.60
5	yellow eyes, peck	.75	.75	.75	.65	.65	.65
6	Beef, corned, pound	.07	.12	.08.5	.05	.10	.07.5
7	steak, pound	.15	.35	.25	.10	.25	.20
8	roasts, pound	.06	.15	.10	.07	.14	.10
9	soup, pound	.02	.08	.05	.02	.08	.05
10	Butter, best, pound	.23	.23	.23	.28	.28	.28
11	Cabbage, pound	.02	.02	.02	.01	.01	.01
12	Cheese, pound	.12	.14	.13	.12	.15	.13.5
13	Coal, stove, ton	6.25	6.25	6.25	5.75	5.75	5.75
14	Cod, fresh, pound						
15	dried, pound	.06	.07	.06.5	.06	.07	.06.5
16	Coffee, roasted, Rio, pound	.25	.25	.25	.28	.28	.28
17	Java, pound	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35
18	Corn meal, pound	.02	.02	.02	.02	.03	.02.5
19	Cranberries, quart						
20	Cracked wheat, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
21	Crackers, pound	.07	.10	.08.5	.06	.10	.08
22	Eggs, dozen	.23	.23	.23	.20	.20	.20
23	Flour, family, barrel	4.50	4.50	4.50	3.25	3.25	3.25
24	best, barrel	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.35	4.35	4.35
25	Ham, sliced, pound	.22	.22	.22	.20	.20	.20
26	Halibut, fresh, pound						
27	Kerosene, gallon	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
28	Lamb, pound	.15	.18	.16.5	.11	.15	.13
29	Lard, pound	.13	.13	.13	.10	.10	.10
30	Mackerel, fresh, pound	.15	.15	.15	.11	.11	.11
31	Mackerel, salt, No. 2, pound	.15	.15	.15	.11	.11	.11
32	Milk, quart	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
33	Molasses, good, gallon	.30	.50	.40	.30	.50	.40
34	Mutton, pound	.07	.12	.09.5	.07	.12	.09.5
35	Oat meal, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
36	Onions, pound	.03	.03	.03	.04	.04	.04
37	Pickles, quart	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
38	Pork, clear, pound	.12	.12	.12	.10	.10	.10
39	Potatoes, peck	.20	.20	.20	.15	.15	.15
40	Raisins, cooking, pound	.05	.10	.07.5	.05	.10	.07.5
41	Rice, pound	.06	.08	.07	.07	.10	.08.5
42	Salt, twenty pounds box or bag	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
43	Sausage, pound	.10	.10	.10	.12	.12	.12
44	Soap, hard, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
45	Sugar, granulated, pound	.06	.06	.06	.05	.05	.05
46	Tea, Oolong, pound	.40	.60	.50	.40	.60	.50
47	Tripe, pickled, pound	08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
48	Vinegar, gallon	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
49	Wood, hard, sawed and split, cord	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
50	soft, sawed and split, cord,	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00

SACO.

Number.	Articles.	July, 1893.			July, 1894.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1	Apples, cooking peck.	.15	.15	.15	.13	.13	.13
2	dried, pound	.08	.08	.08	.10	.10	.10
3	evaporated, pound	.12	.12	.12	.17	.17	.17
4	Beans, white, peck	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70
5	yellow eyes, peck	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70
6	Beef, corned, pound	.03	.10	.06.5	.03	.10	.06.5
7	steak, pound	.09	.25	.17	.09	.25	.17
8	roasts, pound	.06	.18	.12	.10	.20	.15
9	soup, pound	.03	.06	.04.5	.03	.06	.04.5
10	Butter, best, pound	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
11	Cabbage, pound	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
12	Cheese, pound	.14	.14	.14	.12	.12	.12
13	Coal, stove, ton	6.00	7.00	6.50	5.50	6.00	5.75
14	Cod, fresh, pound				.06	.06	.06
15	dried, pound				.07	.07	.07
16	Coffee, roasted, Rio, pound				.28	.28	.28
17	Java, pound				.35	.35	.35
18	Corn meal, pound				.02	.02	.02
19	Cranberries, quart						
20	Cracked wheat, pound				.05	.05	.05
21	Crackers, pound				.05	.05	.05
22	Eggs, dozen				.22	.22	.22
23	Flour, family, barrel.				3.50	3.50	3.50
24	best, barrel				4.25	4.25	4.25
25	Ham, sliced, pound				.18	.18	.18
26	Halibut, fresh, pound				.16	.16	.16
27	Kerosene, gallon	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
28	Lamb, pound	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14
29	Lard, pound	.14	.14	.14	.12	.12	.12
30	Mackerel, fresh, pound	.12	.12	.12	.10	.10	.10
31	Mackerel, salt, No. 2, pound	.14	.14	.14	.13	.13	.13
32	Milk, quart	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
33	Molasses, good, gallon	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40
34	Mutton, pound	.10	.10	.10	.12	.12	.12
35	Oat meal, pound	.03	.04	.03.7	.04	.04	.04
36	Onions, pound	.04	.04	.04	.03	.03	.03
37	Pickles, quart	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
38	Pork, clear, pound	.10	.10	.10	.09	.09	.09
39	Potatoes, peck	.18	.18	.18	.15	.15	.15
40	Raisins, cooking, pound	.10	.10	.10	.07	.07	.07
41	Rice, pound	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
42	Salt, twenty pounds box or bag	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18
43	Sausage, pound	.13	.13	.13	.12	.12	.12
44	Soap, hard, pound	.04	.05	.04.5	.04	.05	.04.5
45	Sugar, granulated, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.06	.05.5
46	Tea, Oolong, pound	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50
47	Tripe, pickled, pound	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
48	Vinegar, gallon	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
49	Wood, hard, sawed and split, cord				6.00	6.00	6.00
50	soft, sawed and split, cord,				4.50	4.50	4.50

SOUTH BERWICK.

Number.	Articles.	July, 1893.			July, 1894.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1	Apples, cooking, peck	.25	.25	.25	.15	.15	.15
2	dried, pound	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12
3	evaporated, pound	.15	.15	.15	.18	.18	.18
4	Beans, white, peck	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75
5	yellow eyes, peck	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90
6	Beef, corned, pound	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
7	steak, pound	.18	.18	.18	.25	.25	.25
8	roasts, pound	.12	.12	.12	.15	.15	.15
9	soup, pound						
10	Butter, best, pound	.28	.28	.28	.30	.30	.30
11	Cabbage, pound	.03	.03	.03	.02	.02	.02
12	Cheese, pound	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15
13	Coal, stove, ton						
14	Cod, fresh, pound						
15	dried, pound	.09	.09	.09	.08	.08	.08
16	Coffee, roasted, Rio, pound	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
17	Java, pound	.35	.35	.35	.38	.38	.38
18	Corn meal, pound	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
19	Cranberries, quart	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
20	Cracked wheat pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
21	Crackers, pound	.05	.10	.07.5	.05	.10	.07.5
22	Eggs, dozen	.22	.22	.22	.16	.16	.16
23	Flour, family, barrel	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
24	best, barrel	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
25	Ham, sliced, pound	.17	.17	.17	.18	.18	.18
26	Halibut, fresh, pound	.14	.14	.14	.16	.16	.16
27	Kerosene, gallon	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
28	Lamb, pound						
29	Lard, pound	.11	.11	.11	.12	.12	.12
30	Mackerel, fresh, pound	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
31	Mackerel, salt, No. 2, pound	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
32	Milk, quart	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
33	Molasses, good, gallon	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50
34	Mutton, pound	.10	.10	.10	.12	.12	.12
35	Oat meal, pound	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
36	Onions, pound	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04
37	Pickles, quart	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
38	Pork, clear, pound	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12
39	Potatoes, peck	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
40	Raisins, cooking, pound	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
41	Rice, pound	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
42	Salt, twenty pounds box or bag	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
43	Sausage, pound	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14
44	Soap, hard, pound	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
45	Sugar, granulated	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
46	Tea, Oolong, pound	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50
47	Tripe, pickled, pound						
48	Vinegar, gallon	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
49	Wood, hard, sawed and split, cord	6.25	6.50	6.37	6.00	6.25	6.12
50	soft, sawed and split, cord,	4.00	4.25	4.12	4.00	4.25	4.12

RECAPITULATION.

Average Prices by Counties for July, 1894.

Number.	Articles.	Androscoggin.	Aroostook.	Cumberland.	Hancock.	Kennebec.	Knox.	Lincoln.	Oxford.
1	Apples, cooking, peck	.27.5	.15	.28	.25	.17	.28.5	.10	.23
2	Apples, dried, pound	.10	.10.8	.12		.09.5	.10.5	.06.5	.08
3	Apples, evaporated, pound	.17	.17	.14		.16.5	.19	.15	.18
4	Beans, white, peck	.62	.73	.62.5	.75	.67	.70	.60	.65
5	Beans, yellow eyes, peck	.67	.82	.70	.80	.68	.72.5	.70	.70
6	Beef, corned, pound	.07	.07	.05.5	.07	.07.5		.08	
7	Beef, steak, pound	.22	.15.2	.16	.16	.19		.17	
8	Beef, roasts, pound	.16.5	.10.3	.13.5	.16	.16.5		.15	
9	Beef, soup, pound	.05	.03	.03	.03	.03.7		.05	
10	Butter, best, pound	.25	.22.3	.28	.20	.21	.26	.21	.22
11	Cabbage, pound	.03	.02	.02	.02	.02		.02	.03
12	Cheese, pound	.15	.15	.15.5	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15
13	Coal, stove, ton	6.87	6.70	5.25		6.92	6.00	6.12	6.75
14	Cod, fresh, pound	.10	.05	.05.5			.05	.03	
15	Cod, dried, pound	.07	.06	.08	.06	.07	.08.5	.08	
16	Coffee, roasted, Rio, pound	.28	.30	.27	.30	.28.5	.27	.30	.25
17	Coffee, roasted, Java, pound	.34	.39.7	.34.5	.35	.36	.36	.37.5	.35
18	Corn meal, pound	.02	.02.2	.02		.02.5	.02	.02	.02
19	Cranberries, quart	.10		.12.5				.10	.14
20	Cracked wheat, pound	.06	.04.5	.05	.05	.05		.03	
21	Crackers, pound	.07	.08	.09	.08	.07.3	.07.5	.08	.05
22	Eggs, dozen	.18.5	.12.3	.20.5	.18	.18	.19.5	.19.5	.20
23	Flour, family, barrel	3.96	4.08	3.87	4.00	3.90	4.12	3.75	3.50
24	Flour, best, barrel	4.62	4.92	4.37	5.00	4.67	5.05	4.25	4.00
25	Ham, sliced, pound	.18	.18	.18.5	.16	.17	.18	.14	
26	Halibut, fresh, pound	.14	.15	.18			.14	.14	
27	Kerosene, gallon	.10	.15	.09.5	.10	.10	.09.8	.09	.09
28	Lamb, pound	.16	.14	.11.5	.12	.12		.17	
29	Lard, pound	.11	.11.7	.10.5	.12	.11.7	.11.5	.11	.10
30	Mackerel, fresh, pound	.12	.10	.12			.12	.09.2	
31	Mackerel, salt, No. 2, pound	.09.5	.09	.09		.09.5	.12	.09	.10
32	Milk, quart	.06	.05	.06		.05.7		.06	.05
33	Molasses, good, gallon	.40.5	.40	.42	.45	.37	.42	.42.5	.35
34	Mutton, pound	.11	.10	.10	.10	.08		.09	
35	Oat meal, pound	.04.5	.04.7	.05.2	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
36	Onions, pound	.04.7	.04.7	.03.8	.03	.03.5	.05	.04	.05
37	Pickles, quart	.13	.14	.11	.10	.13	.12	.11	.05
38	Pork, clear, pound	.11	.10.3	.10	.11	.11.3	.11	.10	.10
39	Potatoes, peck	.26	.20	.27.5	.18	.24	.25	.17.5	.25
40	Raisins, cooking, pound	.09.5	.09.7	.09.5	.08	.09.5	.09	.09	.06
41	Rice, pound	.08	.07.3	.07.5	.06	.08	.09.5	.08	.08
42	Salt, twenty pounds box or bag	.19	.24.3	.18	.20	.21	.20	.21	.22
43	Sausage, pound	.12.5		.11		.10		.13	
44	Soap, hard, pound	.05.5	.05.8	.05.5	.05	.05.7	.07	.07	.05
45	Sugar, granulated, pound	.05.2	.06	.05.5	.05.5	.05.7	.05.2	.05.2	.05
46	Tea, Oolong, pound	.50	.45	.46.5	.50	.47	.50	.52	.40
47	Tripe, pickled, pound	.09.5	.10	.10	.06	.07.5	.08	.06	
48	Vinegar, gallon	.21	.27	.22.5	.25	.21	.22.5	.30	.16
49	Wood, hard, sawed and split, cord	7.00	4.12	10.00		6.38	6.50	6.25	6.00
50	Wood, soft, sawed and split, cord	4.50	2.45	7.00		4.38	6.00	3.75	5.25

RECAPITULATION—CONCLUDED.

Average Prices by Counties for July, 1894—CONCLUDED.

Number.	Articles.	Penobscot.	Piscataquis.	Sagadahoc.	Somerset.	Waldo.	Washington.	York.	State.
1	Apples, cooking, peck	.22.5	.30	.20	.19.3	.20	.45	.14	.23.2
2	Apples, dried, pound	.09	.07.5	.10	.07.2	.10	.10	.11	.09.2
3	Apples, evaporated, pound	.14	.15	.17.5	.17	.12	.14	.17.5	.16.1
4	Beans, white, peck	.69	.65	.67.5	.62	.65	.72.5	.68	.66.7
5	Beans, yellow eyes, peck	.70	.65	.70	.65	.70	·75	.75	.71.3
6	Beef, corned, pound	.06.2		.06.5	.07.2	.07		.07.3	.06.9
7	Beef, steak, pound	.20		.19	.17	.18		.20.7	.17.9
8	Beef roasts, pound	.12.5		.14.5	.12.5	.15		.13.3	.14
9	Beef, soup, pound	.05		.04	.04.5	.04		.04.8	.04.2
10	Butter, best, pound	.21	.19	.24.5	.21	.22	.25	.29.3	.23
11	Cabbage, pound	.02		.02.5	.03.5	.02.5		.01.3	.02.3
12	Cheese, pound	.15	.14	.15	.14	.14	.15.5	.13.5	.14.7
13	Coal, stove, ton	5.41	7.50	6.12	7.00	5.80		5.75	6.40
14	Cod, fresh, pound	.04.8		.08	.08	.05.5		.06	.06.1
15	Cod, dried, pound	.06.7	.06.5	.07	.06.3	.06.5	.05	.07	.06.7
16	Coffee, roasted, Rio, pound	.29.7	.27.5	.29	.28.3	.28	.30	.28.7	.28.6
17	Coffee, roasted, Java	.36	.35	.35	.35	.38	.36.5	.36	.35.9
18	Corn meal, pound	.02	.03	.01.8	.01.5	.02	.03	.02.2	.02.1
19	Cranberries, quart	.09						.08	.11
20	Cracked wheat, pound	.05					...	.05	.04.8
21	Crackers, pound	.08	.08	.07.2	.07.7	.07	.10	.06.8	.07.7
22	Eggs, dozen	.16	.18	.19	.17.5	.18	.14	.19.3	.17.9
23	Flour, family, barrel	4.19	4.00	4.25	3.92	4.00	4.00	3.58	3.95
24	Flour, best, barrel	4.94	4.75	4.81	4.62	4.50	5.12	4.53	4.68
25	Ham, sliced, pound	.18		.18	.18	.20		.18.7	.17.7
26	Halibut, fresh, pound	.15			.20	.15		.16	.15.4
27	Kerosene, gallon	.09.6	.10	.09.8	.09.8	.10	.11	.08.7	.10
28	Lamb, pound	.10		.16	.11.2	.12		.13.5	.13.2
29	Lard, pound	.10	.10.5	.10.8	.11	.11	.11.5	.11.3	.11
30	Mackerel, fresh, pound	.15			.10	.11		.09.7	.11.1
31	Mackerel, salt, No. 2, pound	.08.8	.10	.10	.09	.11		.10.7	.09.9
32	Milk, quart	.05		.06		.05		.06	.05.5
33	Molasses, good, gallon	.34.5	.42.5	.45	.37.5	.45	.40	.43	.41
34	Mutton, pound	.08			.08.5	.10		.11	.09.5
35	Oat meal, pound	.05	.05	.05	.04.8	.05	.04.5	.04.7	.04.9
36	Onions, pound	.04	.04	.04	.04.8	.04	.04.5	.03.7	.04.2
37	Pickles, quart	.11.1	.10	.11	.10.7	.12	.11	.09.3	.11
38	Pork, clear, pound	.09.8	.10	.10.5	.10	.10	.10.5	.10	.10.4
39	Potatoes, peck	.24	.25	.25	.18.3	.19	.25	.20	.22.8
40	Raisins, cooking, pound	.09.5	.10	.09.5	.08.8	.05	.10	.07	.08.6
41	Rice, pound	.08	.06.5	.08	.06.8	.08	.08	.07.5	.07.6
42	Salt, twenty pounds box or bag	.18.6	.20	.21	.20.5	.20	.24	.21	.20.7
43	Sausage, pound	.10		.12	.10	.12	...	.09.3	.11.1
44	Soap, hard, pound	.06	.06	.07.5	.06.7	.05	.05	.05.2	.05.8
45	Sugar, granulated, pound	.04.9	.05	.05.2	.05	.05	.05.5	.05	.05.4
46	Tea, Oolong, pound	.49	.45	.45	.43	.40	.45	.50	.46.2
47	Tripe, pickled, pound	.10		.08	.09	.08	.06	.07	.07.9
48	Vinegar, gallon	.25.5	.20	.25	.23	.25	.27.5	.22	23.5
49	Wood, hard, sawed and split, cord	5.67	5.00	6.75	5.63	6.00		5.70	5.92
50	Wood, soft, sawed and split, cord	4.17	3.75	4.50	3.50	4.00		4.31	4.21

Pulp and Paper Making in Maine.

Nature has destined that Maine should become a great manufacturing State. Long has it been evident that her unrivaled natural resources would result in the Sunrise State becoming a notable industrial centre. Her loyal sons have never wavered in their faith in the future, and, to-day, they have substantial reasons for cherishing the confident belief that the industrial development so auspiciously inaugurated within our midst will ere long result in the Dirigo Commonwealth taking her rightful place among the foremost manufacturing sections of the globe.

In the varied avenues of business activity, in many and diverse branches of industry, Maine has in recent years made remarkable progress. Admirably adapted as this region is for a diversity of manufactures, and with a people gifted with ingenuity and endowed with enterprise unlimited, Maine already has become famous for her productions, the output of her workshops and factories finding a market not only all over this broad country but in other lands as well. While therefore, Maine has for many years been making marked advances as an industrial state, it has been until recently a matter of conjecture along what lines the greatest development of the future was to come. That it is, however, in the direction of pulp and paper manufacturing is now plainly apparent. Marvelous indeed has been the progress already made and yet these twin industries are but in their infancy in our midst.

In pulp making, Maine is to-day in the very forefront, while paper manufacturing has even now become an industry of large magnitude. The paper mills, in order that profits be satisfactory, must come to the pulp mills eventually, and therefore the time is not remote when Maine, true to her motto, should lead in the manufacture of both pulp and paper. It is now conceded by all pulp manufacturers that spruce is the best wood for pulp, and Northern Maine is full of spruce lying near its waterways and easily accessi

ble. The pure, clear, soft water of the Maine rivers and streams, is far superior to western waters for pulp and paper manufacturing, the product is so near to market and the whole question of freight is so much in favor of eastern manufacturers that New England will always be the center for pulp and paper, and, of the New England States, Maine has the raw materials in greatest abundance, the purest water and unlimited power.

Two of Maine's greatest natural resources are her forestry and waterpower. Of the 31,500 square miles of area within the limits of the State, about 3,200 are covered by water, and of the land surface nearly two-thirds, aggregating about 20,000 square miles, or upwards of 12,000,000 acres, are still covered by forest growth. The axe of the lumberman has made inroads into this imperial domain, and yet the growth of standing timber is so rapid in this climate that, where discretion is shown by the operators, the lands may be gone over at frequent intervals for years to come. The virgin pine is now largely gone, but spruc is everywhere to be found in profusion, while hard woods abound in many localities Maine is no longer the pine tree state but spruce is now king, the spruce forests stretching from the settlements far north to the Canada line, a veritable sea of waving green, and promising to be far more valuable than was the pine even in the palmy days of the latter. Into this forest northland might be dropped the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, and there still be fringing each a margin of wilderness sufficiently dense to make its exploration without a compass a dangerous undertaking These valuable forests must not however be ruthlessly destroyed, they must be protected so far as may be, from the evils of forest fires, and likewise they should be operated upon in a manner that will not lead to timber exhaustion.

In the line of water power, no territory of like extent on the globe is so favored as Maine The 1620 lakes have an area of 2300 square miles, and when this is supplemented by the 5151 rivers and streams shown upon the State map Maine's inland water surface is estimated at 3200 square miles, more lake surface than has a million square miles of the United States in the West and South. An important feature of Maine's lake system is the almost universal connection of the lakes with the rivers, by which fortunate circumstance they can be readily transformed into receptacles of manufacturing power, and may upon improvement contribute

greatly to the prosperity of the State. Another important feature is the location of so many of these lakes at or about the heads of the rivers and at such an elevation above the sea. According to the Hydrographic Survey of Maine, the 1,229,200,000,000 cubic feet, more or less, of water annually delivered by our rivers, fall on their passage to the sea through the mean distance of 600 feet, and in their descent yield a gross power of 4429 horse for each foot of fall. This being multiplied by the total average fall in feet gives 2,656,200 horse power gross, which are equivalent to the working energy of over 34,000,000 men. A reliable approximation as to the actual amount available would be between one and two million horse power, but this could be very materially increased by improvements of the natural storage basins around the headwaters of the rivers.

Maine's geological structure is such that our waterways are hemmed in by rocky barriers, which restrict their course within narrow channels, thereby increasing the efficiency for manufacturing purposes, and, by reason of favoring climatic conditions restricting loss by evaporation, the power is uniform and constant throughout the year. This power is to be a perpetual source of wealth, not subject to exhaustion like coal and silver mines, for so long as the rocky hills of this empire of the northeast lift their summits as barriers to the moisture-laden clouds from the Atlantic, so long will the Maine rivers from the Saco to the St. Croix, roll down their flood of waters in their precipitous descent from the mountains to the sea. With the rapid growth of manufacturing, and the enhanced cost of fuel sure to be experienced as the world's supply grows smaller, the value and importance of this great natural power can but be appreciated, and therefore it is of the greatest urgency that measures be inaugurated looking to the enhancement and increased efficiency of these waterpowers. By the storage of surplus water in the lakes and ponds tributary to the principal rivers during the wet season, the evils of prolonged droughts can be guarded against and thus the power be kept constant and reliable. By a systematic arrangement, the Androscoggin river is at present under admirable control, the Rangeley lakes forming a grand system of reservoirs. On the Kennebec a movement was inaugurated not long since, looking to enhancing the efficiency of its waterpowers, and the manufactures along its banks have now assumed a sufficient magnitude to

make such improvements especially urgent. Moosehead is at all times a magnificent reservoir and although the waters of this, the grandest of Maine lakes, cannot be raised above its usual level without endangering Kineo, Greenville, and other settlements along its shores, yet there might be no valid objection to keeping Moosehead at spring pitch at all times, and this can readily be done by making reservoirs of the lakes and ponds tributary to Moosehead. Moose river, the largest tributary, is but a succession of lakes and by substantial dams at the outlets of several of these lakes a large volume of water could be kept back when desired. Furthermore, another important tributary of Moosehead is Roach river, and with a suitable system of dams the Roach River ponds could hold in storage much surplus water. Awakening interest is also being taken along the Penobscot in this subject, and ere long Maine's biggest river should have a systematic improvement of her water-powers.

In no branch of industry has greater progress been made in the past decade than in pulp and paper manufacturing. There are to-day in the United States upwards of 1,200 pulp and paper mills. The states ranking first in production are New York, Maine, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. These seven states contribute about three-fourths of the entire paper supply of the country. This vast output is largely marketed in the the United States, although American paper is in increasing demand in foreign lands and likewise considerable export business has been developed for Maine pulp. With the steadily augmenting output, prices have declined to figures phenomenally low in comparison with those prevailing in years gone by. This remarkable decrease in the cost of paper is due especially to the introduction of wood pulp into paper manufacturing. To-day it is the principal material used in the manufacture of paper for all but the highest grades of book and writing. News print, and not only ordinary, but even very attractive qualities of book paper, are made entirely of wood.

While paper manufacturing has been carried on in a small way in Maine for half a century, it is only within recent years that it has assumed much magnitude as an industry. Excepting the big plant of S.D. Warren & Co., at Westbrook, the early mills were generally small, being located at Mechanic Falls on the Little Androscoggin, Gardiner and Skowhegan on the Kennebec, and Hampden and Belfast in eastern Maine. Of these pioneer mills some have been aband-



PAPER MILL OF S. D. WARREN & CO., WESTBROOK—FRONT VIEW.

oned while others have been entirely built over and brought up to the requirements of modern times. The advent of wood pulp has brought about great changes in paper manufacturing. One of the first pulp mills in Maine was that of the Androscoggin Pulp Company, erected in Brunswick about 1870. During the succeeding ten years several pulp mills were set in operation in the State, and within the last decade and a half, plants for the manufacture of ground wood, sulphite and soda fiber, have sprung up in profusion. Maine census figures for 1880 show seven pulp mills with a capital invested of $440,000 and an annual product of $300,000, and twelve paper mills with a capital of $2,000,000 and a product somewhat in excess of that. The U. S. census figures for Maine in 1890 are as follows: number paper mills reporting, 6; average number employes, 775; total wages paid, $371,980; cost of materials used, $1,062,628; capital invested, $1,578,327; value of product, $1,762,440; number of pulp mills reporting, 11; average number employes, 793; total wages paid, $366,257; cost of materials used, $610,659; capital invested, $2,695,498; value of product, $1,518,611. The above figures, while very incomplete, are interesting in that they indicate the notable advance made from 1880 to 1890 by the pulp making industry. paper manufacturing having during that period assumed a secondary place. And in the nearly half a decade elapsing since that time the progress made has been very marked, great advances having been made in both pulp and paper manufacturing, notably the former

Pulp and paper manufacturing in Maine is confined largely to the three leading rivers, Androscoggin, Kennebec and the Penobscot. The Androscoggin in its fall of 1,500 feet from the Rangeley lakes to the sea, furnishes constant and reliable power. Its waters are early put to use at Berlin, which, although just over the border in New Hampshire, is almost a part of Maine, and its biggest corporation—the Berlin Mills Company—is from this State, with headquarters at Portland. At Berlin, the various mills have a capacity daily of 90 tons ground wood pulp, 75 tons sulphite pulp, 60 tons soda pulp and 100 tons news paper, aggregating 325 tons At Rumford Falls in this State, the Rumford Falls Paper Company have a large plant, the daily output being sixty tons of news paper. This is probably the largest mill for the manufacture of news paper in the United States, although there are other companies which have more paper machines in separate mills. The Rumford Falls Paper

Company also manufacture ground wood pulp and sulphite pulp. Here is the mammoth sulphite mill of the Rumford Falls Sulphite Company, just built, and a woolen mill, built by the Rumford Falls Woolen Co. to supply woolen felts for paper mills, has just started in operation. Wonderful developments have been in progress at Rumford Falls within the past few years and this is surely destined to be in the near future a great manufacturing centre. Further down the Androscoggin are Jay Bridge and Livermore Falls At Jay Bridge, the Jay Paper Mfg. Co. have paper and pulp mills, while at Livermore Falls are the pulp and paper mills of the Otis Falls Pulp Co., the pulp and pulpboard mill of the Umbagog Pulp Co.. the pulp mill of the Livermore Falls Pulp Co., and the leather-board mill of Alvin Record. At Gilbertville, the Poland Paper Company have a pulp mill, while at Mechanic Falls on the Little Androscoggin the same company have extensive paper mills. At East Poland, the National Fiber Board Company, successors to the Mousam Manufacturing Company, have a leather-board mill, and at Bisco Falls, also on the Little Androscoggin, within the limits of Paris, J. S. Clapp has a small ground wood pulp mill. At Lisbon Falls, on the main Androscoggin, is the large pulp and paper plant of the Lisbon Falls Fiber Company. At Pejepscot Mills is the big pulp mill recently completed by the Pejepscot Paper Company. At Topsham, are the extensive mills of the Bowdoin Paper Manufacturing Company, and at Brunswick, the ground wood and pulpboard mill of the Androscoggin Pulp Company. The pulp and paper mills on the Androscoggin, within the limits of Maine, have a daily capacity of 506 tons, and supplementing this with the 325 tons produced by the mills along the Androscoggin in New Hampshire territory, the figures are swelled to 831 tons daily capacity for the entire river.

The Kennebec river, in its descent from Moosehead lake to the sea, falls upwards of 1,000 feet. At Carratunk Falls, between Solon and Embden, is the first fiber plant encountered in descending the river, and here on the Embden shore, in one of the most picturesque locations anywhere to be found, is the substantial stone pulp mill where the Moosehead Pulp and Paper Company turn out ground wood pulp, large quantities having been shipped to Europe. Further down the river at Madison Bridge, is the immense sulphite pulp mill of the Manufacturing Investment Company where upwards of $1,500,000 has been expended. At Skowhegan, are the pulp mills



PAPER MILL OF S. D. WARREN & CO., WESTBROOK—REAR VIEW.

of the Skowhegan Pulp Company and the Richards Paper Company. At Fairfield, the Somerset Fiber Company have a soda pulp mill. At Winslow, is located the big pulp and paper plant of the Hollingsworth and Whitney Company, the great manilla paper manufacturers, their Winslow establishment being designated as Taconnet mills. At Augusta, the Cushnoc Fibre Company have pulp and paper mills. At Gardiner, the Hollingsworth and Whitney Company have paper mills, the Cobbossee and Aroostook. S. D. Warren & Company also have paper mills here, and they not long since acquired by purchase the paper mill of the Richards Paper Company. At South Gardiner, is a fine sulphite pulp mill belonging to the Richards Paper Company. The pulp and paper mills on the Kennebec have a daily capacity of 293 tons.

The Penobscot, of all the rivers of Maine, is the grandest. Draining a territory 8200 square miles in area, and with 467 lakes and ponds paying tribute, besides rivers and streams innumerable, the Penobscot is a magnificent waterway. From Chesuncook lake to the sea the descent is about 900 feet. Descending the Penobscot, the first pulp mill encountered on the main river is the ground wood plant of the Piscataquis Falls Pulp & Paper Company at Montague. A short distance below, on the Piscataquis near its junction with the Penobscot, is the fine sulphite mill of the Howland Falls Pulp Company. Another sulphite pulp mill is that of the Katahdin Pulp & Paper Company at Lincoln, on a tributary to the Penobscot. At Great Works, Old Town, the Penobscot Chemical Fiber Company have a soda fiber mill, which was the first pulp mill on the Penobscot, it having been erected in 1882. At Webster Station, Orono, the Webster Paper Company have a fine paper mill. At Basin Mills, Orono, is the sulphite mill built by the Orono Pulp & Paper Company, and leased to the Bangor Pulp & Paper Company, the latter company having also built a paper mill. At Veazie, the Penobscot Pulp & Paper Company have a ground wood pulp mill, now idle, and at South Brewer the Eastern Manufacturing Company have a big sulphite pulp mill. The pulp and paper mills on the Penobscot have a daily capacity of 233 tons.

Of the mills in the State at large, especially notable is the big paper manufacturing plant of S. D. Warren & Company, at Westbrook on the Presumpscot. These paper mills are among the most extensive of their kind on the globe. In connection therewith is a large chemical fiber mill, the product all being consumed in the

manufacture of paper by this firm. Nearly 1,000 hands are employed, and the output of the Westbrook plant is upwards of fifty tons book paper daily. S. D. Warren & Company, under the name of the Forest Paper Company, have a large soda fiber mill at Yarmouthville on the Royal river. The Sebago Wood Board Company have a pulpboard mill at South Windham on the Presumpscot. The United Indurated Fibre Company have a plant at North Gorham for the manufacture of indurated ware from wood pulp. The tissue paper mill established at Westbrook by the Westbrook Paper Company, was purchased by the Maine Paper Company in June 1893. The plant was closed down in September of that year and it is doubtful if it be re-opened again. The National Fiber Board Company, successors to Mousam Manufacturing Company, have mills at Kennebunk and East Poland, the product at the former place being made into shoe-stiffenings. At Belfast, Sherman & Company have a leatherboard factory, and Alvin Record also has one at Livermore Falls. The Kennebec Fiber Company, at Benton Falls on the Sebasticook, manufacture wood pulpboard, which is used in making boxes of various descriptions.

In the line of new construction or improvements, the past year has been a season of activity in pulp and paper manufacturing circles, notwithstanding the general depression in the business world. S. D. Warren & Co , while making no additions, have inaugurated many and quite extensive improvements at their big paper plant in Westbrook. The Pejepscot Paper Company have built and just completed a large ground wood pulp mill at Pejepscot Mills on the Androscoggin between Brunswick and Lisbon Falls. The Poland Paper Company have increased their paper manufacturing plant at Mechanic Falls by the addition of new mills completed the past fall. At Jay Bridge, the Jay Paper Manufacturing Company are building another paper mill of twenty-five tons daily capacity, and it will probably get to running about next May. The Rumford Falls Paper Company have been adding to their plant at Rumford Falls a sulphite mill, and the Rumford Falls Sulphite Company have had a big crew busy during the fall pushing work on their immense sulphite mill. On the Kennebec, the Richards Paper Company, have replaced their sulphite mill burned at South Gardiner with a model plant, and the new mill started up July 9th. S. D. Warren & Company, the purchasers of the paper mill of the Richards Paper Company on the Cobbos-

seecontee at Gardiner, have removed the old machinery but have not as yet replaced it with a new equipment. The Cushnoc Fiber Company are to increase the capacity of their Augusta plant by adding new paper machinery at a cost of $35,000. The Manufacturing Investment Company have expended large sums in building over their sulphite pulp mill at Madison Bridge. On the Penobscot, the Howland Falls Pulp Company have replaced with a large brick mill their sulphite pulp mill burned some time since. The Lincoln pulp mill has been thoroughly built over by its new purchasers, the Katahdin Pulp and Paper Company. The Penobscot Chemical Fiber Company at Old Town, have built a large store-house during the year, and both the Bangor Pulp and Paper Company at Orono, and the Eastern Manufacturing Company at South Brewer, have added new digesters to their equipment.

Some general figures regarding Maine pulp and paper mills may be of interest. S. D. Warren & Co., employ in their mammoth paper mills at Westbrook 950 hands, and at Gardiner 125. The Hollingsworth & Whitney Company have on their pay-rolls at Winslow and Gardiner 340. The Poland Paper Company at Mechanic Falls and Gilbertville employ 250. The Forest Paper Company at Yarmouthville have 175, the Otis Falls Pulp Company at Livermore Falls, 160, the Penobscot Chemical Fiber Company at Old Town, 140, the Lisbon Falls Fiber Company at Lisbon Falls, 125, the National Fiber Board Company at Kennebunk and East Poland, 110, and the Bowdoin Paper Manufacturing Company at Topsham, Cushnoc Fiber Company, Augusta, and the Eastern Manufacturing Company, South Brewer, 100 each. From the above figures, representing mills in different parts of the State, some idea can be gained of the large force kept busy in Maine pulp and paper mills. As indicating the amount of stock consumed, it may be interesting to know that the Moosehead Pulp & Paper Company at Embden, convert daily into ground or mechanical pulp, 30,000 feet of wood. The Eastern Manufacturing Company, South Brewer, in the manufacture of sulphite fiber, use 50 cords spruce wood daily, and the Richards Paper Company, South Gardiner, in their sulphite mill, consume daily 30 cords wood, 7,200 pounds brimstone and 8,500 pounds limestone. The Somerset Fiber Company, Fairfield, in making soda fiber, use daily 30 cords wood and 10 tons lime and soda ash. The Hollingsworth & Whitney Company, at Winslow and Gardiner, in the manufacture of mechani-

cal pulp and manilla paper, consume daily 40 to 50 cords wood, 10 to 20 tons sulphite fiber, and 15 to 20 tons jute.

Returns from the various establishments indicate that although there has been some curtailment in output, the mills have quite generally run continuously during the past year, and of the few large plants closed down for a period nearly all are in operation once more running to their full capacity. The accompanying estimates for pulp will be found in some instances to exceed the pulp shipments from the mills for the reason that in those plants that have both pulp and paper departments, the pulp made is consumed wholly or in part in the manufacture of paper at the same establishment, and therefore, while the product is both pulp and paper the output for shipment may be paper only. Appended below is a tabular classification of Maine pulp and paper mills, showing their location, product and daily capacity in pounds:

PULP MILLS.

Name of Company.	Location of plant.	Product.	Daily capacity — pounds.
THE STATE AT LARGE.			
Forest Paper Company	Yarmouthville	Soda fiber	72,000
S. D. Warren and Company	Westbrook	Soda	50,000
ON THE ANDROSCOGGIN.			
Androscoggin Pulp Company	Brunswick	Pulpboard	12,000
Pejepscot Paper Company	Pejepscot Mills	Ground wood	80,000
Lisbon Falls Fiber Company	Lisbon Falls	Sulphite fiber	40,000
Poland Paper Company	Gilbertville	Soda	30,000
Bisco Falls Pulp Mill	Paris	Ground	3,000
Otis Falls Pulp Company	Livermore Falls	Ground	100,000
Umbagog Pulp Company	Livermore Falls	Pulpboard	30,000
Livermore Falls Pulp Company	Livermore Falls	Ground	20,000
Jay Paper Manufacturing Company	Jay Bridge	Ground	50,000
Rumford Falls Paper Company	Rumford Falls	Ground	100,000
Rumford Falls Paper Company	Rumford Falls	Sulphite	50,000
Rumford Falls Sulphite Company	Rumford Falls	Sulphite	100,000
ON THE KENNEBEC.			
Richards Paper Company	South Gardiner	Sulphite	36,000
Cushnoc Fiber Company	Augusta	Ground	12,000
Cushnoc Fiber Company	Augusta	Sulphite	26,000
Hollingsworth and Whitney Company	Winslow	Mechanical	100,000
Kennebec Fiber Company	Benton	Pulpboard	20,000
Somerset Fiber Company	Fairfield	Soda	22,000
Richards Paper Company	Skowhegan	Ground	14,000
Skowhegan Pulp Company	Skowhegan	Ground	36,000
Manufacturing Investment Company	Madison	Sulphite	60,000
Moosehead Pulp and Paper Company	Embden	Mechanical	100,000
ON THE PENOBSCOT.			
Eastern Manufacturing Company	South Brewer	Sulphite	50,000
Penobscot Pulp and Paper Company	Veazie	Ground	40,000
Bangor Pulp and Paper Company	Orono	Sulphite	50,000
Penobscot Chemical Fiber Company	Old Town	Soda	52,000
Piscataquis Falls Pulp and Paper Company	Montague	Ground	80,000
Howland Falls Pulp Company	Howland	Sulphite	60,000
Katahdin Pulp and Paper Company	Lincoln	Sulphite	40,000

PAPER MILLS.

Name of Company.	Location of company.	Product.	Daily capacity—pounds.
THE STATE AT LARGE.			
S. D. Warren and Company	Westbrook	Book	100,000
Maine Paper Company	Westbrook	Tissue	4,000
Sebago Wood Board Company	South Windham	Woodboard	24,000
National Fiber Board Company	Kennebunk	Leatherboard	5,000
Sherman and Company	Belfast	Leatherboard	3,500
ON THE ANDROSCOGGIN.			
Bowdoin Paper Manufacturing Company	Topsham	News and book	60,000
Lisbon Falls Fiber Company	Lisbon Falls	News and book	50,000
Poland Paper Company	Mechanic Falls	Book	56,000
National Fiber Board Company	East Poland	Leatherboard	8,000
Otis Falls Pulp Company	Livermore Falls	News	60,000
Jay Paper Manufacturing Company	Jay Bridge	News	40,000
A. Record	Livermore Falls	Leatherboard	4,000
Rumford Falls Paper Company	Rumford Falls	News	120,000
ON THE KENNEBEC.			
S. D. Warren and Company	Gardiner	Book	24,000
Hollingsworth and Whitney Company	Gardiner	Manilla	40,000
Hollingsworth and Whitney Company	Winslow	Manilla	84,000
Cushnoc Fiber Company	Augusta	Manilla	18,000
ON THE PENOBSCOT.			
Bangor Pulp and Paper Company	Orono	Manilla	48,000
Webster Paper Company	Orono	News	46,000

An analysis of the above figures shows that the pulp and paper mills of Maine have a daily capacity of 2,324,000 pounds, or 1,162 tons. Of this vast product, 765 tons are pulp and 397 paper. Ground wood or mechanical pulp predominates, with sulphite fiber second and soda or chemical fiber third. In the realm of paper, news is in the lead, with book second and manilla third. Should the 1,162 tons be swelled by the product of the fiber mills along the upper Androscoggin just outside the limits of the State, it would bring the grand total up to nearly 1,500 tons. The magnitude of pulp and paper manufacturing in Maine can be the better appreciated when it is understood that about $12,000,000 are already invested in these twin industries and that employment is given to between 4,000 and 5,000 hands. Pulp and paper manufacturing, as yet, are but in their infancy in our midst. The rapidly multiplying uses for wood pulp open up a wide field of usefulness to the fiber of our forests, and great possibilities are before the State of Maine in this direction. The newly constructed Bangor & Aroostook Railroad has opened up a great territory in Northern Maine abounding in inexhaustible stores of raw material, and the Upper Penobscot, with its east and west branches and their superb water powers, is now made accessible to pulp and paper manufacturers, while likewise has been made available the boundless resources of Maine's biggest county, far-famed Aroostook.

The Publishing Business in Maine.

Of the varied industries of Maine which have contributed to her prosperity, none is more worthy of notice than that of the publishing business. As is well known, it is almost exclusively confined to Augusta, the capital, where from a small beginning over a quarter of a century ago, it has extended, grown and flourished until to-day there is no line of business in the State established on a more sure and permanent basis or which yields better returns for the capital invested.

The cost of a plant for a publishing house is comparatively small, being included almost wholly in the building and press room, the presses being the most expensive part of the equipment. The type and furniture of the composing room also enter into the cost of an establishment. The value of a newspaper of any character depends mainly upon its circulation, the class of its subscribers, and the advertising patronage which it commands, especially the latter. To-day a paper whether it be a daily, weekly or monthly, without a stable and remunerative support from advertisers, is, as a rule, poor property; but with this requisite its road to prosperity is a certain one. In starting in the publishing business the primary object is to secure the confidence of advertisers in the periodical issued, which can only be secured by sending out an attractive sheet and giving absolute assurances that the circulation is what it is represented to be. Proof of circulation is demanded which is reached by the publisher giving his monthly bill for second-class postage, a sworn statement, or the pressman's figures. The first requirement is regarded as the most reliable demonstration that the publisher is mailing the number of papers which he says he is.

The Augusta publishers are all obliged to place the merits of their publications before advertisers. This they do in various ways, but mainly through announcements in the monthly and weekly

bulletins of the advertising agencies and by circulars which are mailed direct to the advertisers. Nearly all the advertising is placed through agencies which are located in the large cities of the country. Agents are allowed a commission of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent from card rates and this they divide with their customers. The prices for advertising have fallen somewhat since the beginning of the financial depression. The gross rate was formerly one-half a cent on agate line per thousand circulation, single insertion, but it now runs in the neighborhood of two-fifths of a cent so that the cost to an advertiser on a yearly contract is about one-third of a cent. Extensive advertisers have their announcements set up in a form which they believe or know from experience will catch the public eye, and electrotypes are made which are sent out to the publications. There are a few advertisers who deal directly with the publishers, but they are usually better served by the agent who relieves them of the bother of making contracts and forwarding electrotypes. The number of advertisers in the field who patronize papers of the Augusta type is very large. Some of them are regular operators month in and month out, year after year, and there is hardly any limit in the diversity of the advertisements. Almost every article which is admissible to the mails ever heard of or invented, including a great variety of medical preparations, is advertised, new ones appearing constantly. The writing of advertisements in a form which shall be catchy and attract the attention of the reader so that he or she shall reply, is a study, and one who possesses that gift can command a handsome salary. There are numerous experts in the country who make a successful business of writing advertising announcements.

The most important divisions of a thoroughly equipped publishing house are the composing, copying, press, mailing and premium departments. In the former, all the matter is placed in type and each of the two large Augusta houses have composing rooms with a full supply of type and all the appointments incident to a complete printing establishment, both male and female compositors being employed. The copying room is a veritable bee hive of labor. It is the largest in the building. The mailing of a million and a half of papers a month necessitates the addressing of an immense number of wrappers. This is entirely performed by girls, the names being copied from letters or books. The writing of a

thousand wrappers, which includes the person's name, and post office address, is a large day's work, so that the copyist must keep busy to perform it. This number is not averaged. The young women employed in this department range from sixteen to thirty years of age, many of them coming from the country. On an average they do not remain in a publishing house over two years, the large majority of those leaving entering into matrimony. It is a healthy employment, and all are bright, tidy and active, evidently well satisfied with their condition. Some, of course, will accomplish more work in a day than others.

A press room of a big publishing concern must be equipped with the most perfect modern machines to print the papers of the mammoth editions which are issued. Only the best perfecting presses are used, one of which is capable of turning off from six to ten thousand sixteen or twenty-four page papers an hour, all folded and ready for the mailers. The forms are all electrotyped, two sets of plates being made, so that if one should be broken, the other can be substituted, the electrotypes being bent in circular form to fit the cylinders of the press. The paper comes in big rolls from which it enters the press.

The mailing room is always a busy place. Here the papers are enclosed in wrappers and distributed into mail bags. Owing to the immense amount of work falling upon the post office, the publishing houses have for more than a year, been assorting a portion or all their second-class mail, by states. The postal laws do not require this, but such has been the burden upon the Augusta post office, that the publishers willingly assumed this extra work to relieve the government clerks. After the bags are filled they are trucked to the post office, there weighed, thence going to the mail car, one being always in readiness in the Maine Central yard to receive mail.

All the publishers give premiums to subscribers, which include a nearly endless variety of goods, nick-nacks, jewelry, bric-a-brac, etc., which are advertised in their publications. In filling orders all these must be securely packed and stamped, to do which requires an active crew of men and girls.

Nearly uniform wages have been paid in Augusta publishing houses, there having been no special change for a long term of years. Ten hours is a day's work. Girls who write receive $20 a month when commencing, but after becoming proficient this is

increased to $25 which is the maximum. Mailer's wages are less, being $16 and $20 per month. A number of typewriters and stenographers are employed in both the large publishing houses, whose wages range from $20 to $50 a month, according to ability and experience. Girls are given from two to four weeks vacation during the summer months. General employes from boys up to superintendents and editors are paid from $300 to $2,500 a year. Pressmen obtain from $16 to $25 a week; male compositors, $12; female, $7.

The contents of this class of periodicals are of a general literary character, stories, sketches, anecdotes and department matter, interspersed with illustrations which are specially engraved for the publications in which they appear and possess much artistic merit. Editors of ability and experience are employed who devote their whole time to editorial work. Special writers of established reputation are also employed. While these publications are not designed to interest and instruct college graduates or those who patronize the standard magazines and high grade literature, they circulate among the masses and are sought for by a very numerous class of intelligent readers in every walk of life, many of whom regularly renew their subscriptions. They have an extended circle of readers among the ladies.

There are several methods of acquiring and maintaining a circulation. One way is to obtain subscriptions through agents, chromos and engravings being offered as premiums. The agents are given a liberal commission, many of them being so successful that they follow the business. Another plan which is much in favor is the offering of premiums as an inducement to subscribers. This has proved very successful. Letters received by advertisers are purchased in large quantities, the names copied and the papers mailed to the addresses. Still another way is for a publisher to advertise widely in other periodicals than his own, offering a premium or other inducement.

The publishing business flourishes best during the cold months—November to the following May—when people have leisure hours which they devote to reading. Summer is the dull season. Yet a publisher with a big circulation maintains it throughout the year to hold his advertisers.

The story of the rise of the publishing business in Augusta reads like a romance. In twenty-five years fortunes have been made,

numerous blocks and buildings erected, and hundreds of thousands of dollars added to the wealth of the city, besides giving employment to a large number of people. To-day the two prominent houses in operation are those of the Vickery & Hill Co., and the Gannett & Morse Concern. But the pioneer was the late Hon. Edward C. Allen, who was the first man in the world to operate along these peculiar lines, opening up an entirely new field. He was a farmer's boy, born in Manchester, four miles from Augusta, in June, 1849. He commenced his career at only seventeen years of age, his capital being but $150 which he accumulated by picking berries and raising garden products. He began business as an advertiser of books and novelties and was soon on the high road to success. He early published a small monthly for gratuitous distribution amongst those who answered his advertisements. This was so bright and spicy that letters poured in asking the subscription price per year. Mr. Allen's ready mind quickly discerned the opening, and in 1870 his advertising sheet became "The People's Literary Companion," an eight page five column story paper which for mechanical execution was not excelled by any of the publications which followed it. This quickly reached a phenomenal success, and in less than a year from its start he published the enormous edition of 1.500,000 copies. Through a well known advertising agency he made a contract for an average advertisement for three months, the like of which had never been paralleled by any advertiser in the world. The contract included every paper in the United States for a lump sum.

In less than four years from the start of his business it had assumed such gigantic proportions that new accommodations were required, and, in 1870, before he had attained his majority, he had erected a six story publishing house inclusive of the basement, of brick, stone and iron, which with its equipment cost $125,000, and a few years later his business had grown so rapidly that he erected another six story brick building on the opposite side of the street at a cost of $150,000, the motive power being a Corliss engine which ran the nineteen large cylinder presses, job presses, folding and cutting machines. He established an electrotype foundry and bindery in connection with his plant. In three years he started no less than twelve publications, making sixteen in all. Paper was consumed by thousands of tons and one contract with a single manufacturer amounted to $250,000. At one time his advertising patronage amounted to $200,000 a year.



PUBLISHING HOUSE OF VICKERY & HILL.

In 1876, he commenced the publication of a popular record of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, which had an immense circulation. He also published the first parallel Bible in America, lives of Garfield, Blaine and Cleveland, The Universe, Daughters of America, and The Lives of Presidents. He opened a branch house at Portland, and carried on the manufacture of albums and chromos at other points. His extensive business required the employment of three hundred hands in the various branches. Mr. Allen was the originator of the agency plan of securing subscribers on an extensive scale, which was largely instrumental in building up his phenomenal circulation. It has been copied by many publishing concerns in the country.

Unfortunately for the business and the city of Augusta, Mr. Allen died suddenly in July, 1891, when his heirs took control of the house. In July, 1893, operations were suspended indefinitely, owing to the financial depression, the employes discharged, since when the doors have remained closed.

The Allen papers and subscription lists were purchased by Captain Samuel W. Lane, who, under the name of S. W. Lane & Co., publishes them consolidated into five papers, he attending to the general management and editorial work. He was employed by Mr. Allen as editor for a long term of years and possesses a thorough knowledge of the business. The papers are now published at the Gannett & Morse establishment, where the mailing and all the labor is performed. As when owned by Mr. Allen, the practice of giving premium pictures to subscribers is continued through agents. The Allen publications were always original, vivacious and foremost in the field and Mr. Lane proposes to maintain the standard and reputation which they originally possessed.

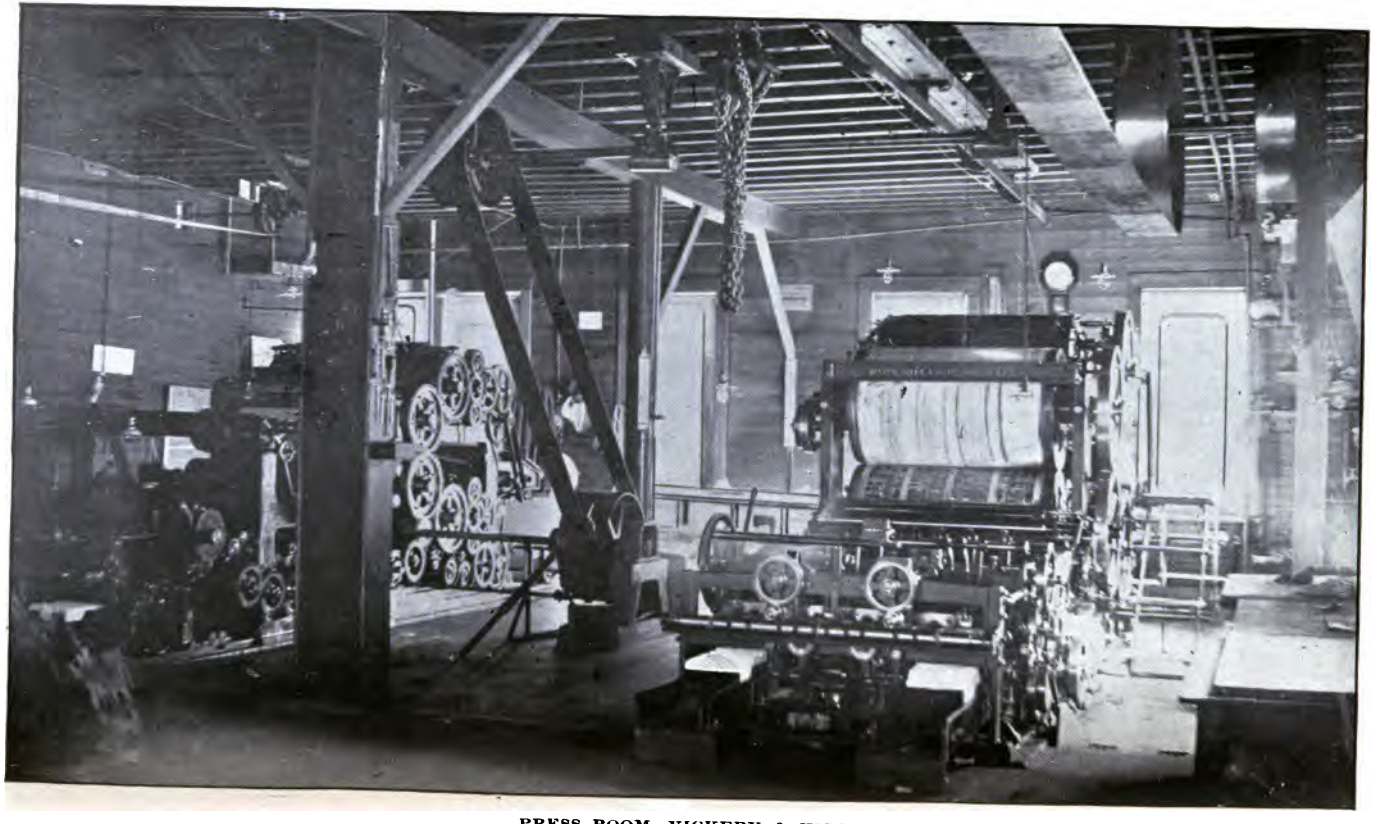
The Vickery & Hill Company is now the oldest doing business in Augusta, having met with an uninterrupted course of prosperity for more than twenty years. It was founded by Hon. P. O. Vickery, who, as a printer, was, for a while, connected with Mr. Allen's establishment. Mr. Vickery was the proprietor of a job printing office on Water street, and his beginning in the publishing business was in a small way, with limited capital, early in the seventies. He was successful from the start, his business having constantly increased and prospered up to the present time. He commenced by advertising, one of his first undertakings being in the way of an advertising deal with Mr. Allen, they sending a big edition of cir-

culars through the mails. Mr. Vickery also bought space in the Allen publications. Lucrative returns were received from both these ventures. Much of the work was done in a small room at Mr. Vickery's residence. The first number of "Vickery's Fireside Visitor" appeared in 1874, an eight page monthly, which has been published continuously since. But as the business developed, more commodious quarters were needed and the "Old Laundry Building" on Winthrop street was occupied, where Mr. Vickery remained for several years. All his printing was performed by an old fashioned press, which was limited in its capacity. But in the progress of time this building proved inadequate for the growing demands of the business, and a two-story wooden structure specially designed for publishing, was erected at the corner of Chapel and Court streets, which is now the headquarters of the company. But it has been enlarged several times until now its capacity is more than double that of the original, it being in every way conveniently and compactly arranged.

Four papers are published, two of which, "Vickery's Fireside Visitor," and "Happy Hours," are semi-monthlies while the others, "Hearth and Home" and "Good Stories," are monthlies. They are of sixteen or twenty-four pages, pasted and cut, and are all edited at the office with much care and ability, their literary merit being of a high character. The subscription price of the semi-monthlies is one dollar a year each, and they are sold through agents. "Good Stories" is fifty cents, and "Hearth and Home" twenty-five cents per yearly subscription.

Hon. John F. Hill, son-in-law of Mr. Vickery, is one of the proprietors of the business, having entered it in 1879, and now has the sole management. He will usually be found in his office during business hours, surrounded by an efficient corps of clerks and stenographers Mr. Vickery, although still retaining a heavy ownership, has retired from active participation in the affairs of the house.

The first floor is devoted to the offices, composing, list and press rooms. The composing department is thoroughly equipped, six compositors being employed. In October a Thorne type-setting machine was added to the equipment, which is now in operation daily, doing the work of seven men. In the list room the names of subscribers are placed in type. Here are sixteen tons of type set for subscribers, all of which is arranged in forms, and packed on



PRESS ROOM—VICKERY & HILL.

shelves where it can be reached handily. The press room is one of the most interesting of the entire establishment. There is not another like it in the State. It is furnished with two large perfecting Scott book and magazine presses, which, when running at a low rate of speed can each turn off 6,000 sixteen or twenty-four page papers an hour, delivering them all folded, pasted and cut for mailing. They take the paper from the web, and were purchased at a net cost to the company of $25,000 each. With such machines as these, Dr. Hill has no difficulty in turning off his immense editions.

On the second floor are the copying, mailing and novelty departments all in one room. Here are eighty-five girls who do nothing else but write from morning until night. They are competent to address eighty-five thousand wrappers in a day and have often performed that task. The force here has recently been increased.

This company do the largest business of any similar firm in the world. They mail 1,500,000 papers monthly, which circulation they guarantee and prove to advertisers. Their advertising rates are $6 per line. Their postage on second-class matter alone amounts to $1,800 per month, and the postage on their stamped mail will amount to as much more. Their newspaper mail amounts to three or four tons daily. Their papers have the largest circulation of any publications in the world under one ownership, and are read in every civilized country The consumption of white paper is necessarily prodigious, amounting to from three to four tons per day, and is sufficient to keep a small paper mill in operation. An order of 500 tons of white paper is not infrequent. A large quantity of manilla paper is also consumed for wrappers and other purposes.

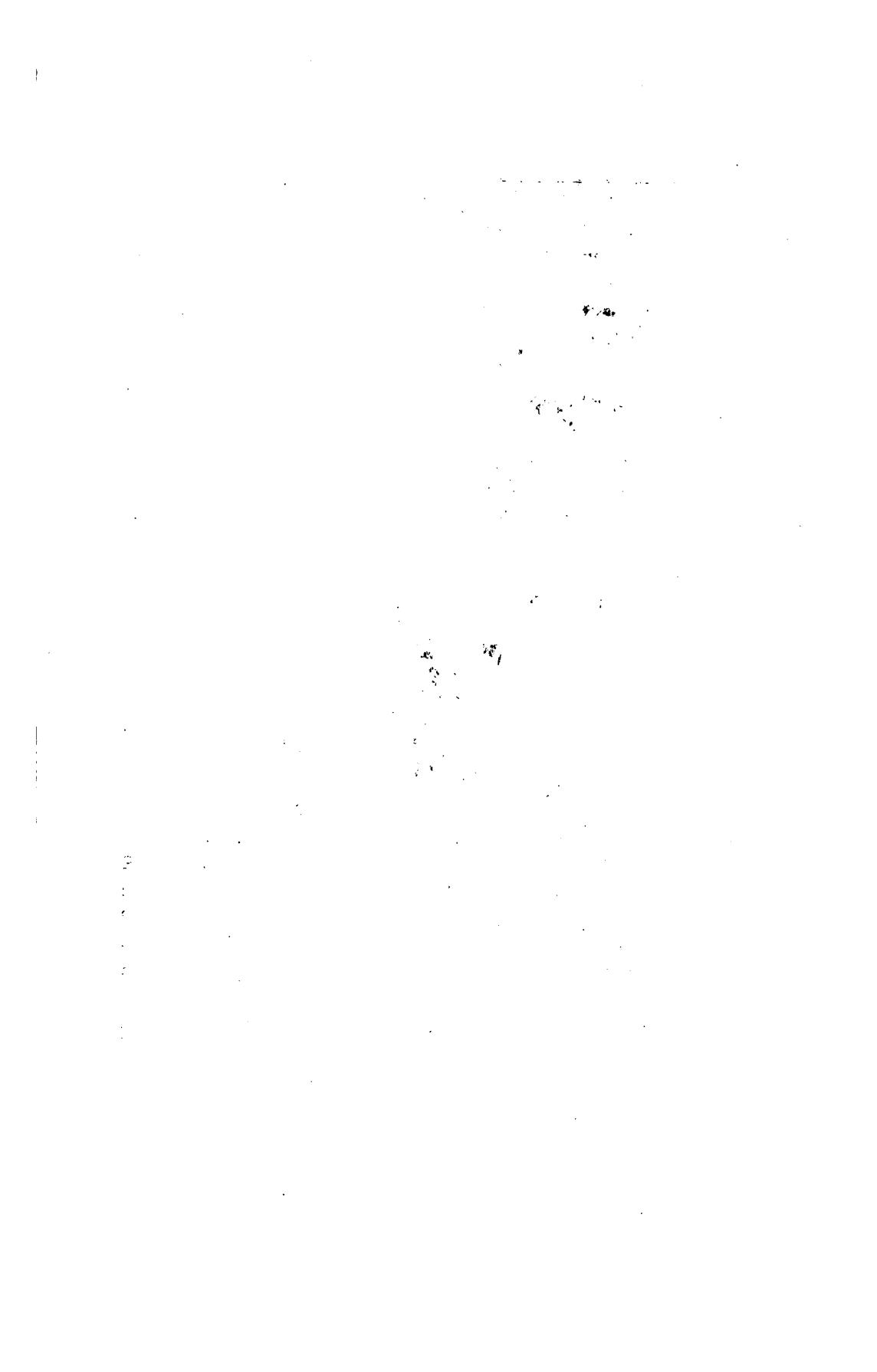
The Vickery & Hill Company's advertising patronage alone is a lucrative source of income, and amounted in 1893 to the very respectable sum of $200,000. The financial hardships of the country, however, will cut it down somewhat in 1894. The monthly pay-roll aggregates $4,000 a month, 125 hands being employed. A feature of this establishment is the compact way of doing business. Competent foremen are employed in each department, everything moving like clock-work. There is not a foot of unoccupied room, no waste is permitted, and every expenditure is on the most economical basis. In this way the company is able to publish their papers at a cost, the difference between which and the expense of doing the same work in a large city, would afford a handsome profit

of itself. Dr. Hill has seriously contemplated raising his circulation to two million copies a month, for doing which he has the facilities, but no such step will be taken as long as the present financial conditions prevail.

Located on the east bank of the Kennebec river in Augusta is the publishing house of The Gannett & Morse Concern, the proprietor of which is Mr. W. H. Gannett, consisting of a two-story frame building, 130x30 feet, and a brick five-story block, 50x70. Within these two buildings is published Comfort, Mr. Gannett's well known periodical, the history of which is as unique as it is interesting, and illustrates the marvelous growth which a business like this is capable of.

In 1887 Mr. Gannett and his partner, Mr. W. W. Morse, conducted a variety and fruit store on Water street which did a small business. Their income being limited they conceived the idea of adding to their revenue by doing a side business in advertising, and it is a surprising fact, considering the advertising and publishing that was then being done in Augusta, that they got their first inspiration from seeing a package sent out by a small firm in Connecticut. They commenced their career as advertisers and for a long time barely made both ends meet, and finally Mr. Gannett withdrew from the business and entered into the lumber business in Skowhegan. This did not prove successful and he returned to Augusta, the seeds of advertising already sown having commenced to bear fruit which demanded his attention. Having successfully established a lucrative mailing business, in 1889 the firm issued the first number of Comfort which was an eight page monthly, necessarily somewhat crude in its make-up. The name of the paper was so odd that at first it was the subject of ridicule, but the publication achieved success almost from the start. Comfort was first issued from a third-story room on Water street, where the mailing was done, while it was printed at the Kennebec Journal office. As the circulation increased more commodious quarters were needed, and in 1890 the business was removed to the vacant Cony Female Academy building, and thence to the wooden factory of the Augusta Corset Company, where the concern is now located. About this time Mr. Morse, who had retained his interest in the business, withdrew.

The wooden structure is now entirely devoted to the mailing and publishing of Comfort. On the first floor will be found the large





MAILING AND SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT OF "COMFORT"—THE GANNETT & MORSE CONCERN.

Hoe press which has a capacity of from seven to ten thousand papers an hour, printing from the web. Even this is not sufficient to complete the big editions in days of ten hours, and the press is operated evenings a portion of the time. On the same floor is the composing room and storage space for fine paper. The basement of the brick building is used as a boiler room and for storage. The second and fifth stories are also given up to storage, while in the third are found the offices, which are sumptuously furnished and occupied by the proprietor and his corps of assistants. In the fourth are the offices and shipping room of the Giant Oxien Co.

Special attention is given to the editing and illustrating of Comfort, Mr. Gannett introducing many unique features and aiming to make it a distinct publication from its competitors. The illustrations are modern and specially designed, and each article is copyrighted. Every word is original. It has the largest circulation of any paper in the world, 1,300,000 being mailed each month. It is a sixteen page paper.

In the full tide of business Mr. Gannett employs 125 people in his publication department. His able and experienced superintendents and foremen have the work of their several departments well in hand. His force of sixteen typewriters and stenographers enables the despatching of the extensive correspondence of the concern expeditiously. Mr. Gannett has always been a heavy advertiser so that there are few of the leading publications in the country which do not contain his announcements. In consequence his mail is very large, often running as high as four or five thousand letters a day, nearly all containing remittances. The advertising patronage of the concern foots up $150,000 annually and is increasing. The business of the Giant Oxien Co., a corporation in which Mr. Gannett is the heaviest owner, is conducted entirely distinct from that of the publication. A nerve food is prepared which is sold in every section of the country through the mail and agents. The advertising of the company is almost wholly done through the mails, from fifteen to twenty thousand sealed letters being despatched daily. The postage bill on these alone amounts to a very respectable sum in the course of a year. It requires sixty employes to perform the labor in the advertising and shipping departments. The business has expanded to such a degree that the American Express Company have an office here in which to

waybill the packages and boxes of the Oxien Company, the average express bills amounting to nearly $100 daily.

There are several embryo publishing houses in Augusta, the papers issued having all the way from 10,000 to 50,000 circulation each. These papers are, The Wide World, The Breeze, Best, Good Things, The Home Life, The Home Treasury, The Household Gem, Pleasure, and Sunnyside, all published by different companies or individuals. They are meeting with a varied degree of success. At Waterville, the Sawyer Publishing Company issue The Fireside Gem and American Nation with a circulation of 225,000. They own a press and printing office and a conveniently arranged publishing house. Another young publication is Everybody's Friend, which is issued at Richmond. Portland has one youthful aspirant for success, The Welcome Guest. As in other lines of business, the large concerns have the advantage Being established on a firm basis, they purchase supplies cheaper and do work at a less cost. A paper once established is very tenacious of life, so that it requires years for a prosperous publishing business to fail, even with the most adverse conditions.

Augusta is the headquarters of the publishing business in the country, although a comparatively small city of 12,000 inhabitants. Papers in imitation of those in Augusta have sprung up in other sections, but none of them have ever been able to reach the million mark and maintain it, and the great majority of them after a brief season of fitful life have died.

The publishing business at Augusta is intimately connected with the growth and prosperity of the city. The money expended for labor and material is almost wholly spent within the State, while the receipts come from other states and represent a constant flow of wealth into the pockets of Maine citizens. The paper used is a slightly better quality than that on which the regular newspapers are printed, and is manufactured in Maine paper mills from wood pulp With the expense for paper before wood entered into its composition, it would be impossible to continue million circulations at a profit. There must of necessity be a limit to the publishing business, but the country is wide and populous and there is still room for more publications.

Any fear that the publishing business, because of the suspension of the Allen papers, is suffering a decadence, is not warranted by the facts. Indeed, there is more mail being sent out by the

Augusta post office the present season than ever before. The second week in November a larger mail was forwarded than during any previous week in the history of the office. The papers now published have increased in circulation so that the weight of mail exceeds that when three large houses were in operation. This great flow of mail matter requires an efficient and numerous force of men to distribute and prepare it for shipment, and has brought the Augusta office up to where it ranks sixth in the Union in amount of business done. This is phenomenal when the number of large and opulent cities is considered, while the population of Augusta is less than twelve thousand. The office would exhibit even a better showing did not the publishers receive large quantities of stamps through the mails as remittances which are used for postage, instead of stamps purchased at Augusta.

The officials and employes of the office number forty-three, fifteen of whom are kept busy handling the eight or ten tons of second-class matter which are daily emptied into the mailing room and to a novice it would appear an impossibility for so small a crew to dispose of such a vast amount. From an industrial point of view the employment of forty-three men regularly and at generous salaries at the post office and the constantly increasing number of people at the publishing houses, is regarded with satisfaction by the citizens of Augusta who hope to see this business which has proved so important a factor in the welfare and growth of the city, expand and prosper.

A Part of the Proceedings of the Tenth Annual Convention of the National Association.

The Tenth Annual Convention of The National Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics met in the hearing room of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C., at 10 o'clock A M., May 16, 1894, in pursuance to a call of the Second Vice President, Samuel W. Matthews of Augusta, Maine.

The Convention was called to order by Vice President Matthews. In calling the Convention to order Mr. Matthews, in a brief address, passed in review the events connected with the history of the Association in the two years since the meeting in Denver in May, 1892. At that mee ing it was voted to hold a convention in the city of Albany, N. Y., in May or June, 1893. But before the time for the session of such a convention, Mr. Charles F. Peck, the former Labor Commissioner from New York and the President of this Association, vacated his office as Commissioner, took his departure for Europe, and it was found impracticable to hold the convention at the time and place contemplated. Mr. Lester Bodine, of Colorado, had been elected First Vice President in 1892, but retired from his office as Commissioner of Labor in Colorado in January, 1893 The retirement of Mr. Peck and Mr. Bodine made the Second Vice President, Mr. Matthews, of Maine, the ranking officer. Mr. Matthews, after the failure of the Association to meet in convention in Albany as contemplated, conferred with most of the Commissioners and called an informal conference of the members to meet in the rooms of the Chicago University, Chicago, Ill., October 12, 1893. In pursuance to such a call the following members of the Association met informally in Chicago October 12th and 13th, 1893:

S. W. Matthews, Commissioner from Maine; L. G. Powers, Commissioner from Minnesota; George W. Walts, Commissioner from California; C. H. Morse, Commissioner from Michigan;

W. A. Peelle, Jr., Commissioner from Indiana; A. B. Howard, Jr., Commissioner from Maryland; C. H. Simmerman, Commissioner from New Jersey; J. T. Morgan, Chief Clerk from New Jersey; and A. C. Baker, Assistant Commissioner from Kansas. The conference met in the rooms of the Chicago University at 10 A. M., and adjourned to meet in the parlors of the Boston Hotel at 8 P. M. of the same day—the 12th of October. Vice President Matthews called the conference to order and Mr. A. C. Baker, of Kansas, was chosen Secretary *pro tem.* After an informal talk of the work of the future, the conference adjourned to meet in the Indiana State Building at the World's Columbian Exposition. Conference met at Indiana State Building pursuant to adjournment at 10 A. M. October 13th. The future work of the Association of Commissioners was discussed and the conference decided to have the Vice President, Mr S. W. Matthews, of Maine, issue a call for a Convention of the Association to be held in Washington, D. C., in May, 1894. Moved that the Second Vice President and the Executive Committee make all needful arrangements for holding such Convention.

After reviewing all the facts above set forth, and stating the conclusions of the Chicago conference, Vice President Matthews said: We have met in pursuance to a call issued in conformity with the decision of the Chicago conference. As our Secretary-Treasurer is absent it is necessary, before the transaction of business, that we elect a temporary Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Simmerman, Mr. L G. Powers, of Minnesota, was elected temporary Secretary.

The VICE PRESIDENT: We have with us to-day a gentleman whom we all know—a gentleman who has not only a national but a world-wide reputation as a statistician. I take pleasure in introducing to this convention Hon. Carroll D Wright, the Commissioner of the United States Department of Labor, who we trust will make some remarks upon this occasion. (Applause.)

MR. WRIGHT: Mr. President and Fellow Commissioners—It has been the custom at our conventions for the resident Commissioner or somebody representing him to welcome the visiting Commissioners to his town, and it is a pleasure which I keenly enjoy to welcome you to Washington to-day. In extending this welcome I want to say to you that it seems to me wise that the choice of Washington has been made for this meeting; especially so, for the reason that you can accomplish more now, perhaps, through some object lessons, than you could if you had made your meeting here a

year later. There are in this city, connected with the Federal Government, as you know, many offices devoted entirely to work which is to a great extent along our own lines. There is the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, now under the charge of Mr. Worthington C. Ford, who is doing most admirable work; there is the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of State, whose principal duty it is to edit and publish the results of the inquiries of our consuls and consular agents in foreign countries; there is the Office of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, now presided over by one of our members, Judge Robinson, of Michigan; there is the Census Office, of which I have the honor to be in charge at the present time, and to which I hope you will all make a very free visit, because we are carrying along there now some tabulations which will not only interest but I trust instruct all of us. The Census Office will close this work of tabulation in a very few weeks, so that it seems to me timely and wise for you to be here at this time, for a year later none of the processes and methods in vogue there will be in existence. There is my own office, the Department of Labor, where we have preserved, perhaps, more fully than any other statistical office in Washington, the simple, old-fashioned methods of tabulation, largely because of the conditions of our work, and to this office you are most cordially invited to inspect its methods and everything pertaining to its organization and work. All these matters make it a cheerful duty and a pleasnt one to welcome you to Washington. There are many considerations which excite the sympathy of every statistician in the country and in the world, in fact. Many of you are new to our work and new to our Convention, but I am sure that I voice the sentiment of every one of the older members when I say that the new members are cordially welcome to our numbers and to our work and that we shall take it upon ourselves, not only as an honor, but as a pleasure, too, to co-operate with you in every way in our power toward carrying along what to my mind is one of the most sacred pieces of work which a public official can have placed in his hands. I say it is sacred, for the statistician must be consecrated to his work. He must realize that he is writing history in a way which requires no embellishment. It is the mere statement of facts always. You remember what the great German, Schlosser, said, that "Statistics is history ever advancing." That is a very excellent definition of "statistics"—it is history ever advancing. Each year, as we publish our reports, we are making a great chapter in the history of our respective States and of the country How thoroughly important it becomes, then, that the historical chapter represented by each annual report should be absolutely pure and correct—that no partisan views, no partisan sentiments, and no question of theoretical belief should ever enter into that historical record.

We come together every year, from our various States, with various political proclivities and with varied economic proclivities, and yet there is no reason in the world why we should not work with perfect harmony as statisticians—differing, if we choose, as to the political policy of the state and every state question, differ-

ing, if we choose, as to the economic theories afloat in the air, all of which may be important, but with which we have nothing to do beyond our personal beliefs and indorsement. Coming together on this broad, independent basis of statistical fact, of the purity of official statistics, we have really what to my mind is a great mission always before us; and so far as I know—and I want to say this for the special benefit of those who come to our Convention for the first time, because I have said it many times to the older members—so far as I know, every man who has come into the statistical work of the different states, whether he has come in as a Democrat or a Republican, as a Socialist or as a Conservative, as a Single taxer or one who believes in the old systems of taxation, whatever has been the party or the faction from which he has come, he has come to the work of his statistical office with an integrity which redounds to the credit of our Convention, whether of the present or past membership. I know of but one instance where it could possibly have been alleged that there was any malfeasance in the work of a statistical office in this country, and in that one instance, so far as I have been able to ascertain from inquiry, the Commissioner was entirely free from any guilt whatever, and whatever came from his work or report which could be designated a mistake, was the mistake of others and not of himself I need not call any names. This being the case, is it not incumbent upon us to preserve this purity of official work. Can we not do more for the great cause of industry in this country by adhering to these views than by making our reports simply the vehicle for the expression of our personal views. I take the papers; I see what is going on in the different states. My order to the Press Clippings Bureau is to send me everything that relates to each one of the State Bureaus as well as to my own office, and I know as well as you that once in a while some of you are called very hard names. Indeed, some of you are criticised from a purely partisan basis and your reports put into the list of ridiculous publications, or you yourselves condemned in a way which is simply from a partisan point of view, and which hurts you not at all. Why, within the last six months, in my own experience, I think I have been called about everything that could come into the catalogue of names that an official would be entitled to. I have been called a rampant free-trader, a high-protectionist, a blatant labor agitator, a tool of the capitalists—whatever comes handy to the writer's mind to clinch his point. You, gentlemen, are not free from these pleasant epithets. I see them applied to you once in a while,—almost every one of you, here and there,—but it does not affect the public mind, I assure you, one jot or one tittle. Your works will be judged by their intrinsic merit, and not by the names somebody calls you for party purposes. The only true course for the statistician to pursue is to let his facts speak for themselves, to let his work tell its own story, being content always with the truth just as it comes to him. The difficulty lies with some of you—and that is true, to a certain extent, with us all—in dealing with the limitations of statistics Some of us have

but little money at our disposal, and in order to make clearly classified and fully scientific reports, it would require five or ten times the amount of money we have at command; so that the reports from necessity are sometimes crude, but they are truthful, so far as I know, the crudeness being the result either of lack of experience or lack of money, and not lack of disposition. I do not believe there is a member of our Convention, whatever his political color may be, that would deliberately distort the facts that come to him If he would, he certainly deserves all the odium that his own community can put upon him. I do not believe there is a man in our membership that would commit so great a crime as to falsify history in this way.

This much, then, for the welcome here and for the hearty word that I want to speak to you of coming into this association with the highest possible motives, with the purest possible purpose of benefiting the whole country by the sincerity and integrity of our work.

It has not seemed wise to me to arrange for you here in Washington, during this Convention, any series of entertainments,—not even a banquet. I think our Convention has suffered somewhat at some of our meetings by a little too much "junketing," if you will allow the word. Not that it has not been honestly and fairly done —there has been no attempt to influence the Convention in any way—but it puts a tax upon each Commissioner, or upon the government which he represents, if he feels obliged, morally or otherwise, to carry out any very extensive reception. So, so far as Washington is concerned, where we have one or two or more conventions every week, it has become the custom here to let members of conventions take care of themselves in all social ways. This city offers so many attractions to you that it seemed to me superfluous to arrange any kind of a junket, or any excursions for the convention as such. Each of you has his delegation in Congress and wants to see its members; each of you have specific places in mind that you will want to visit, and in such ways you can each and all take care of yourselves in a much pleasanter way than if I had undertaken any organized entertainment. Another thing in this connection is that if we can set the example of having a plain, simple business session of our Convention each year, free from any entanglements, I think it will place us upon a higher plane, and that we shall come to these meetings with a purpose more thoroughly single to statistical investigation. So you will pardon me for not having arranged any entertainment for you and for feeling that it was best to leave each member free to do as he may choose in carrying out his individual likes and propensities. In furtherance of that I will say that if I can be of any use to you in showing you anything that will be of interest to you I shall be at your service at all times, and if any of the force of the Department of Labor can be of service to you in the matter of guiding you to this or that place, so that you may save time, I hope you will feel at perfect liberty to call upon me.

With this welcome accept my hearty thanks for this greeting. [Applause.]

The VICE PRESIDENT: I am sure we all appreciate the kind welcome that we have received from Commissioner Wright and the valuable advice which he has given us.

The call for this Convention, which was prepared by the Executive Committee, and of which each of you has received a copy, was based upon the idea, suggested by Commissioner Wright, that we should not have any lengthy papers or discussions. It might be well for the Secretary to read the call, to indicate the line of work that we propose to undertake.

The Secretary read the call.

The Secretary reported the following States and Territories having Bureaus of Labor Statistics, or kindred offices or departments. For each State or Territory there is given the title of the office, the date of its establishment, the method of publishing its regular reports, annually or biennially, the title of the executive officer in charge, the name of the present incumbent and his post office address.

United States, Department of Labor—Established as Bureau of Labor January 18, 1885; made a Department of Labor June 30, 1887. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Carroll D. Wright, Washington, D. C.

Massachusetts, Bureau of Statistics of Labor—Established June, 1869. Annual reports Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, Horace G. Wadlin, Boston, Mass.

Pennsylvania, Bureau of Industrial Statistics—Established 1872. Annual reports Chief of Bureau of Industrial Statistics, Albert S. Bolles, Harrisburg, Pa.

Connecticut, Bureau of Labor Statistics—Established 1873. Abolished 1875. Re-established April, 1885. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Robert J. Vance, Hartford, Conn.

Missouri, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection—Established 1876; enlarged 1883. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Henry Blackmore, Jefferson City, Mo.

Ohio, Bureau of Labor Statistics—Established 1877. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, W. T. Lewis, Columbus, Ohio.

New Jersey, Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries—Established March, 1878. Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries, Charles H Simmerman, Trenton, N. J.

Illinois, Bureau of Labor Statistics—Established 1879. Biennial reports. Secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, George A. Schilling, Springfield, Ill.

Indiana, Bureau of Statistics—Established 1879. Biennial reports. Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, William A. Peelle, Jr., Indianapolis, Ind.

New York, Bureau of Labor Statistics—Established 1883. Commissioner of Labor, Thomas J. Dowling, Albany, N. Y.

California, Bureau of Labor Statistics—Established 1883. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, George W. Walts, San Francisco. Cal.

Michigan, Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics—Established March, 1883. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Charles H. Morse, Lansing, Mich.

Wisconsin, Bureau of Labor Statistics—Established April, 1883. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, J. Dobbs, Madison, Wis.

Iowa, Bureau of Labor Statistics—Established March, 1884. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, W. E. O'Bleness, Des Moines, Iowa.

Maryland, Bureau of Statistics of Labor—Established 1884. Biennial reports. Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, A. B. Howard, Jr., Baltimore, Md.

Kansas, Bureau of Labor Statistics—Established May, 1885. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, J. F. Todd, Topeka, Kan.

Rhode Island, Bureau of Labor Statistics—Established April, 1887. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Henry E. Tiepke, Providence, R. I.

Nebraska, Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics—Established July, 1887. Biennial reports. The Governor, Ex-Officio Commissioner. Deputy Commissioner of Labor and Industrial Statistics. J. B. Erion, Lincoln, Neb

North Carolina, Bureau of Labor Statistics—Established March, 1887. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, B. R. Lacy, Raleigh, N. C.

Maine, Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics—Established March, 1887. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Samuel W. Matthews, Augusta, Me.

Minnesota, Bureau of Labor—Established as a Bureau of Labor Statistics March, 1887; enlarged and changed to Bureau of Labor April, 1893. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, L. G. Powers, St. Paul, Minn.

Colorado, Bureau of Labor Statistics—Established March, 1887. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, J. W. Brentlinger, Denver, Col.

Texas, Bureau of Agriculture, Insurance, Statistics and History—Established 1887. Annual reports. Commissioner of Agriculture, etc., John E. Hollingsworth, Austin, Tex.

West Virginia, Bureau of Labor—Established 1889. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, John M. Sydenstricker, Charleston, W. Va.

South Dakota, Department of Labor and Statistics. Established 1890. Commissioner of Labor, Walter McKay, Lead, S. D.

North Dakota, Department of Agriculture and Labor—Established 1890. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, Nelson Williams, Bismarck, N. D.

Idaho, Bureau of Immigration, Labor and Statistics—Established 1890. Commissioner of Labor, Boise City, Idaho. (The State constitution authorizes a Bureau with the preceding title, but the Legislature has never made appropriations for its support or enacted laws defining the powers and duties of the commissioner. No person has been appointed by the present Governor for the position.)

Utah, Bureau of Statistics—Established 1890.—Reports. Territorial Statistician, Joseph P. Bache, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Tennessee, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Mines—Established 1891. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, John E. Lloyd, Nashville, Tenn.

New Mexico, Bureau of Immigration and Industrial Statistics—Established 1891 Secretary of the Bureau of Immigration and Industrial Statistics, Max Frost, Santa Fe, N. M.

Kentucky, Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics—Established April, 1892. Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, ——— ———, Lexington, Ky.

Montana, Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Industry—Established February, 1893. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, James H. Mills, Helena, Mont.

New Hampshire, Bureau of Labor—Established March, 1893. —Reports. Commissioner of Labor, John W. Bourlet, Concord, N. H.

Upon calling the roll, the following members of the Association were found to be peesent:

California, Bureau of Labor Statistics—George W. Walts, Commissioner.

Connecticut, Bureau of Labor Statistics—Robert J. Vance, Commissioner; George E. Bearn, Chief Clerk.

Illinois, Bureau of Labor Statistics—George A. Schilling, Secretary.

Maine, Bureau of Labor Statistics—Samuel W. Matthews, Commissioner.

Maryland, Bureau of Statistics of Labor—A. B. Howard, Jr., Chief.

Massachusetts, Bureau of Statistics of Labor—Horace G. Wadlin, Chief; Charles F. Pidgin, Chief Clerk.

Michigan, Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics—Charles H. Morse, Commissioner.

Minnesota, Bureau of Labor—L. G. Powers, Commissioner.

Missouri, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection—Henry Blackmore, Commissioner.

New Hampshire, Bureau of Labor—John W. Bourlet, Commissioner.

New Jersey, Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries—Charles H. Simmerman, Chief.

New York, Bureau of Labor Statistics—Thomas J. Dowling, Commissioner.

North Carolina, Bureau of Labor Statistics—B. R. Lacy, Commissioner.

Pennsylvania, Bureau of Industrial Statistics—Albert S. Bolles, Chief.

Rhode Island, Bureau of Labor Statistics—John H. Davis, Chief Clerk.

United States Department of Labor—Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner; Oren W. Weaver, Chief Clerk.

West Virginia, Bureau of Labor—J. H. Jordan, Assistant Commissioner.

Henry A. Robinson, ex-Commissioner of Michigan.

John S. Lord, ex-Chief of Illinois.

On motion of Mr. Simmerman of New Jersey, the convention proceeded to elect a president and a secretary, with the understanding that the election of other officers would be taken up at a later session.

Mr. Walts of California, nominated Carroll D. Wright of Washington, D. C., for president, and Mr. Howard of Maryland, seconded the nomination.

On motion of Mr. Schilling, of Illinois, the nomination of Mr. Wright for President was made unanimous, and the Secretary was instructed to cast the vote of the Convention for him.

Mr. Wright, in taking the chair as President, made the following remarks:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:

I thank you very cordially for this expression of your esteem. I have no need to say that I was in hopes your choice would fall on some one of the newer members; but perhaps it may be well, for harmony, that you have selected me. You all know my faults and foibles, and so we will get along smoothly together.

I want to say to you, as a little matter of interest—to me, at any rate—that, as a statistician, I will come of age this month. This is my twenty-first year in continuous statistical work. (Applause.) I was commissioned by the Governor of Massachusetts, May 28, 1873, but I did not assume the duties of the office until after the adjournment of the Legislature. Therefore this is practically my twenty-first year of service as a statistician. Now, if I can supplement that by service as President of this Convention, you are at liberty, of course, to command me. (Applause.)

Reports on current work of bureaus followed the election of President, that of the United States Department of Labor being given by President Wright.

The United States Department of Labor: I will state briefly that the United States Department of Labor has just sent to press a report on building and loan associations or co-operative banks, a work upon which it has been engaged for nearly two years. This work was forwarded to the president, and by him to Congress, on the second day of the present month, and the printing office is putting the report very rapidly into type, so that it will be ready for distribution in the course of a very few weeks.

The current work of the Department consists of three investigations.

First, we are about closing an investigation, on which the Department has been at work for two years, relating to the housing of workingmen in the different countries. This report comprehends the model structures which have been erected under different auspices and in different countries, whereby the working man can obtain at reasonable rates a better home. The work will be exhaustive on different lines and exceedingly valuable. It has been under the charge solely of Doctor Gould, one of the experts of the Department.

The second investigation, which is nearly completed, relates to what is popularly known as the "slums" of cities. Congress made an extra appropriation of $20,000 for this work and directed the Department to investigate, so far as it was possible under that appropriation, what is known as the slums of cities. Of course but little could be done with $20,000, but the Department selected four cities—New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Chicago—for the field of operations, and selected from each of these cities the very heart of what every man would denominate the slum districts. We then collected from the people involved all the information possible along certain lines, taking up the question of nationality, occupations, annual earnings, the surroundings, so far as buildings and all sanitary conditions are concerned, and everything of that kind. All these matters are now being tabulated, and I think we shall be able to send the report to Congress before the close of the present session. It is only a tentative investigation. The joint resolution under which the investigation is made directed that it should include all cities in the United States having 200,000 population or more. That

embraces sixteen cities, and to carry out such an investigation with $20,000 was simply a physical impossibilty; but, as I say, we have done the best we could in certain districts of four different cities which are typical of different civilizations. New York is a great seaboard and metropolitan city, Philadelphia is a semi-seaboard and manufacturing town, Baltimore is a Southern seaport city, and Chicago is a great inland city; so these four great cities represent types as well as being the largest cities in the country. The investigation is purely statistical, except that we gather from the municipal authorities of the different cities certain elements relative to the slum districts. Another matter which we have gone into is a chemical analysis of the atmosphere in the very worst abodes in the cities of New York and Philadelphia at two seasons of the year. We made this analysis last summer in the two cities named and again in the middle of the winter, so that we might be able to compare the condition of the air breathed in the worst abodes at two different periods of the year. Those results, while not lengthy, are exceedingly valuable, and are among the most voluminous of that class of investigations. The report on the slums will indicate to Congress the desirability, and the feasibility also, of conducting a more extensive investigation along kindred lines. The chief difficulty in the investigation is the chief difficulty in all statistical investigations—we run against the limitations of the statistical method. It is impossible to reach the ideal in any of these investigations; but it should be the aim of us all, as it has been of the Department in this particular investigation, to arrive at as conclusive results as possible with the means at command. On the whole, the investigation relative to the slums of these four cities, while falling far short of our ideal of what an investigation ought to be or of the completeness to which it shou'd be carried, is nevertheless a valuable one.

The third piece of current work of the Department of Labor relates entirely to strikes and lockouts. Most of you will remember that the Department published in 1887 a report on strikes and lockouts, giving the statistical side of the strikes which had occurred in the United States for six consecutive years. It seemed only proper, for historical, if for no other reasons, that the record of strikes should be brought down to the present time. I only regret that we did not take it up two years sooner, because now, with seven years back of us, it is very difficult to carry it out; but

we shall succeed in bringing the record of strikes and lockouts down to June 30 of the present year.

What investigations will be taken up in the future depends a good deal upon Congress.

The order of business reported by your committee requires a statement as to equipment through financial support. The Department of Labor expends annually about $165,000. This does not include the printing of our reports. Congress prints an edition of 35,000, 40,000 or 50,000 copies—whatever the demand may be—and then we are constantly issuing supplementary editions.

Up to the present time the Department has published nine annual and six special reports. The report upon the slums of cities and that upon the housing of labor in different countries will constitute special reports, while the report on strikes and lockouts will be the annual report of the Department.

Among the interesting remarks made in the convention were those of Dr. B F. Longstreet and Mr. J. H. Ralston, who desired to suggest to the commissioners the propriety of taking up a certain line of investigation which shall show the division of property. Mr. Longstreet said: Mr. President and Gentlemen: I shall take up but very little of your time, and in order that I may confine myself to a statement of facts and not inadvertently be betrayed into an argument in behalf of single tax, I have prepared some points which I would like to read to you, and which I think will show clearly that it will be for the benefit of the laboring men of the United States to adopt the single tax, and show reasons why you should inquire into the question of adopting that method of raising revenue.

I will first quote from a gentleman whose authority as a historian is without question, no less an individual than Prof. J E. Thorold Rogers, who, in his remarkable "History of Work and Wages," shows that after the "Black Death" had destroyed one-third of the population of Great Britain in 1347, the private appropriation of land rents was demoralized, making land accessible to labor; that labor was thereby rendered comparatively independent and free, and the golden age for labor inaugurated; that the wages of labor rapidly rose until the climax was reached in 1559, when the returns of labor were over 300 per cent above the cost of living for a family of five persons,—"a state of affairs, in spite of all manner of legislation in the interests of the landed aristocracy to prevent it," says Professor Rogers, "never attained in any country before," and I may safely add, or since. After a century of effort to again reduce the English masses to industrial slavery by laws enacted against what was termed "the extortionate demands of labor," the landlords finally succeeded, and labor was again in chains. Later, Professor Rogers says: "I am convinced that at no period of

English history for which authentic records exist was the condition of manual labor worse than it was in the forty years from 1782 to 1821, the period in which manufacturers and merchants accumulated fortunes rapidly and in which the rent of land was doubled."

I wish to call your attention briefly to some ancient and recent applications of the principle of the single tax. The first instance that I shall mention is not so recent in its beginning, but it is still continuing.

Snugly nestling among the Alps is the small German town of Freudenstaedt, a village of 1.440 inhabitants, in the southwestern part of the empire. The natural resources of the country occupied by these people are limited and unvaried. Nearly four hundred years ago a wise, God-fearing and man-loving priest discovered the economic truth that while a man was entitled to what his labor produced, whatever natural resources were discovered in the place of his habitation, should be equally the property of himself and his neighbors, and that no one should be allowed to monopolize them to the exclusion and consequent robbery of the others. That was his thought. To quote from Mr. J. L. McCreery, in a recent communication to the National Economist:

"The 'royalty' from the clay-pits goes into the treasury. There is also some surplus timber, which is 'on the stump,' and the 'stumpage' goes into the treasury. The income from this source pays their share of the tax levied by the empire, pays all their officers, builds their school-houses and pays their teachers, and builds their churches and pays their priests. They have not been taxed a cent in 340 years. Their income always exceeds their expenditures. In 1882 this surplus was divided among the inhabitants per capita, each man, woman and child receiving $13.55. The amount distributed in 1883 would have been $16.55, but the people voted to apply it to building water-works. There has not been a pauper in the community in 300 years. If a man were reduced to absolute destitution he could borrow a 'thaler' from a friend, apply to the superintendent of forestry, obtain leave to fell a tree, pay into the treasury his thaler as royalty, cut the tree into cordwood, sell his wood for two or three thalers, pay his debt, and be on the road to prosperity again. There is no necessity of absolute destitution where anyone that is willing to work is allowed access to the bounties of nature, whether it be a tree, a clay-pit, a coal mine, a stone quarry, or an acre of land."

I have information from authentic sources that Klingenberg, in Unterfranken, Bermersbach and Langenseebold, are also towns in Germany which draw all their revenue from natural resources, freeing labor entirely from all taxation, either direct or indirect. "In Mr. Eulenstein's German translation of Henry George's Condition of Labor, I find," writes Mr. Carl Aken to The Courier of St. Louis, "the following paragraph of the translator:"

"Sunday, January 17, 1892, every citizen of Klingenberg received out of the common treasury as follows: 300 marks in cash; three cords of wood; two marks spending money for Sedan celebra-

tion, also bedding (for cows or horses), or fifteen marks in cash. Of course, municipal taxes are not collected in Klingenberg."

Situated upon the northeast border of Spain, serenely reposing among the hills of Catalonia, is the little republic of Andorra. Its population of nearly 20,000 occupy a territory twice the size of the District of Columbia. All the expenses of their government are met by the public income from royalties from their mines, and consequently they pay no taxes.

It will be pertinent at this point to quote from the "Tenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor" of the State of Michigan, transmitted to Governor Rich, February 1, 1893. On page 905 of this exhaustive report the Commissioner of Labor, Hon. Henry A Robinson, makes the following statement, which, a little reflection will show, startling as it is, conveys but a hint of the value of the natural resources of this country:

"The aggregate royalties and stumpage paid to the owners of iron and coal mines and of timber lands in 1889 in the United States, as shown by the supplemental report of the United States census bureau, were:

Timber stumpage	$ 421,245,680
Coal royalties	21,336,931
Iron ore royalties	8,614,985
Total royalties on iron, timber and coal	$ 451,197,596

The table of land values, upon which the above is computed, is:

Timber land	$ 6,318,685,200
Coal land	226,685,046
Iron ore land	78,474,881
Total value of land used in timber, coal and iron industries	$ 6,623,845,127

The enormous sum annually appropriated by private individuals and corporations in royalties (economically, rent) from some of the natural resources of the United States, as shown above,—a fund evidently intended by the Creator for the common good, and which the single tax would appropriate to the common benefit, precisely as is done by the German and Spanish municipalities referred to,—it will readily be seen, approaches very nearly in amount the annual revenue required to carry on the general government, which, in 1893, according to the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury, was $459,374,887.65. To be exact, the aggregate annual value of these mining and timber lands, even in 1889, fell short of the government disbursements for the year 1893 only $8,177,291.65, to say nothing of the fact that nearly two million dollars of these disbursements were applied to the reduction of the public debt.

Five years ago the colony of New Zealand, with an exhausted treasury and overwhelmingly in debt, was on the verge of dissolution. Like a drowning man grasping at a straw in her extremity she was willing to try any expedient. Eagerly she grasped the principle of the single tax. She found it to be no straw. It was

her salvation, for to-day she has not only her once depleted treasury filled to the brim, with money to loan, but she is the one exception in the world to the commercial pestilence that has swept around the globe and whose blighting effects are still with us, while her people are prosperous and happy beyond the dream of the most sanguine patriot. An English capitalist a short time ago said: "The labor agitation in New Zealand has done a great wrong to English capital," meaning that money could no longer find a paying market there. Mr. Henry Matthews, late Home Secretary of England, says of New Zealand: "Altogether it seems to me a most desirable place to go. They have the labor difficulty there, of course, as elsewhere. There seems to be so much scope for individual enterprise that it is well nigh impossible to obtain labor for ordinary purposes at reasonable rates." In other words, there is no "Coxey's Army" there. The shoe is on the other foot, and natural opportunities, having been opened to the workingmen of New Zealand by her modicum of the single tax, labor is free and can demand the full recompense of her toil.

Permit me to quote from no less an authority than the United States Consul at New Zealand, the advance sheets of whose last report to this government I hold in my hand, and which I propose to circulate among y u. This report was written by Mr. John D. Connolly, our consul at Auckland, who is not a single taxer—that is, he was not a single taxer when he went to New Zealand—and it is evident that he has written the facts contained in his report very reluctantly. I ask you all to candidly read the report. I will give a few extracts, as follows:

"LAND TAXATION IN NEW ZEALAND.

"In the matter of taxation laws New Zealand excels as compared with the other Australasian colonies, and perhaps with many older countries. Here, at least, legislation has been introduced that has been most violently assailed as being experimental, socialistic, confiscatory and impracticable. But, regardless of this terrible arraignment, the taxation laws have been fully and successfully established and given practical effect, even while other countries were theorizing on the same principles.

"In a very short time the incidence of taxation has been almost entirely changed—always a most hazardous undertaking, because of its tendency to disturb existing values and disarrange business enterprise. Here reforms have been introduced which revolutionized the old system without affecting, at least to any appreciable extent, existing interests. It is true, there were many who, through the public press, in the halls of legislation, and on the highways and byways of the country, proclaimed their belief that the changes in the incidence of taxation would surely involve the country in financial ruin; but subsequent events conclusively demonstrated how ill founded were their apprehensions. The most determined opposition to the 'new taxation' came from the moneyed institutions, loan companies, and the owners of vast

landed estates. It was found, however, as soon as the new system became law and was thoroughly established and fully understood that, instead of involving the colony in ruin, it had exactly the contrary effect. The credit of the colony in London (which is, of course, the center of financial operations so far as the colonies are concerned) increased to an unprecedented degree. New Zealand's credit is better to-day on the London money market than is that of any other colony of Australasia. * * * * * *

"The aim of the new government has been to relieve the 'weaklings' as much as possible from the burden of taxation and to place it upon the shoulders of those who were better able to bear it.

"Up to 1891 a land and personal property tax was imposed, but during the years of depression the colonists generally complained of the personal property tax as being a grievous burden. One of the first acts of the new government was to abolish the 'property tax' and substitute an 'improvement tax.' All improvements on land up to $15,000 were exempt, but all improvements above that amount were taxed. * * * * * * *

"GRADUATED LAND TAX.

"There is what is known as a graduated land tax, in addition to the ordinary tax of the same kind, on land values over £5,000 ($25,000) in round figures. The object of imposing this additional tax is to compel those possessed of large estates and who are holding them for speculative purposes to either subdivide or offer such lands for *bona fide* settlement.

"Under the circumstances, the justice and wisdom of this act is quite apparent when it is remembered that 1,766 owners hold from 1,000 to 10,000 acres each, 232 owners hold from 10,000 to 50,000 acres each, and 30 owners hold over 50,000 acres each

"The improved value of land held by fourteen land-owners amounts to $27,690,245, while six owners hold land the improved value of which is $12.813,900. The total value of unimproved land held in large areas—say from 5,000 acres upwards—in 1892 amounted to the vast sum of $272,360,875. Thirty-two companies, such as banks, land and loan companies, insurance and mortgage societies, own 1,321,036 acres, the improved value of which is given by the commissioner of taxes at $12,916,405; and the unimproved value is by the same authority said to be equal to $9,467,690. From the foregoing figures it will be observed that it has become necessary to take some steps to prevent the further accumulation of vast estates and the withholding of them from settlement and development. Though the graduated tax is not regarded as being too burdensome, yet it is to a large extent having the desired effect. Many of the immense estates are being freely offered to the government at their taxable value, while some are being cut up in suitable farms and offered at public auction.

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"In 1891, as already mentioned, the property tax was abolished and a tax on improvements substituted. In 1892 the tax act was

so amended as to exempt all improvements under £3,000 in value, and in 1893 improvements of every kind were exempted and an income tax introduced instead. By the abolition of the tax on improvements a loss to the revenue of the country was sustained equal to about £37,000, but this loss will be compensated for in some degree by the scale of graduated tax having been increased.

"Thus in three years the entire system of taxation has been almost completely changed, and, it is gratifying to say, with the most beneficial effect. Each change made was in the direction of relieving those who were least able to pay and making those to whom the additional burden of taxation would make no material difference contribute (what they had not hitherto done) a fair share of the revenue required in proportion to their means.

"By the £500 land-tax exemption, to which every land-owner, great and small, is entitled, and the exemption of all incomes under £300 the small farmers and laborers are immensely benefited. These exemptions, however, only apply to state taxes. For local purposes all have to contribute who have assessable property. The laborers and smaller farmers—in fact, all who come within the sphere of these exemptions—are very grateful for the paternal solicitude manifested in their behalf. At the late general election, held November 29, 1893, they have in the most pronounced manner demonstrated their appreciation of what has been done for them by electing those to whom they owe so much with the largest majority ever given a government in New Zealand.

"It was persistently alleged by the banking and moneyed institutions generally, and also the large land-owners, that the radical changes made in the incidence of taxation would result in such a serious loss to the revenue of the country that borrowing must again be resorted to immediately to defray the expenses of the government, but the results have proven they are not prophets.

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"THE SINGLE TAX.

"That there is very little difference between the present land tax and the single tax, as proposed by the single-taxers, as they are called here in New Zealand, is easily shown. The principal points of difference may be briefly explained. The single tax would be levied at a uniform rate and without exemption upon all properties, irrespective of size. The mortgagee would be treated in precisely the same manner as the owner, i. e., it would consider him as being part owner of the improvements as well as of the land. There would be no absentee tax; all land-owners would be treated alike. The £500 exemption, the absentee and graduated tax (exclusive of the income tax) are the only diverging features as between the single tax and the present land tax. The absentee tax might be easily dispensed with, even without any appreciable loss, were it not for the evil it is designed to correct. * * * * *

"I am quite aware of the arguments the single tax people would offer to this objection. We would be told that 'equality of sacri-

fice is only common justice,' and that the burdens of land taxation should be equally distributed in proportion to the value held by each individual. I cannot afford to discuss that subject here. I have simply tried very briefly to explain the difference, which is very little, between the land tax and the single tax. In principle they are practically the same, the only difference being in matters of minor detail which can and may be soon overcome. Once the income tax act is repealed, the rest is easy. This is in reality the only practical difference The loss on account of income tax would be less than £74,000 per annum. Although I do not think there is any likelihood that the single tax will be adopted here in the near future, yet there is no denying the striking similarity between the two, and that they can be easily assimilated is understood.

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"I have heard, however, that a few of the county councils are disposed to adopt the single tax principal in making their levy for local purposes. Should local bodies take kindly to this principle of taxation, and should they find it to be just, equitable and satisfactory, then it is only a matter of a very short time before parliament accepts it as the national system. The fact is, the present mode of taxation—land and income—is only one degree removed from the single tax "

In a communication to the editor of "The Single Tax Courier," written after this report was published, Mr. Connolly says:

"I am not wholly converted to the theory, but I am, I believe, rapidly approaching that stage when I must in justice admit that the principle of the single tax is not only feasible and practicable, but that it is daily forcing itself within the range of practical politics as a just and economic method of taxation. I am forced to this conclusion in consequence of the experience I have gained here of its practical working, although it is only enforced to a limited extent."

In conclusion I would like, briefly, to call your attention to the fact that the city of Chicago at one time owned a square mile of school land situated in what is now the very heart of her business center. All of this land was sold but three lots, occupied, respectively, by the "Tribune" building, McVicker's theatre and "The Rookery." The last named, one of the largest and finest business buildings in the world, occupies the original site of the City Hall. It was built by a syndicate, which tried to buy the land from the city, but the sale was so persistently opposed by the single tax men of Chicago that this syndicate was compelled to content itself with a long lease, and is now paying ground rent to the city for the land occupied A calculation, based upon the annual ground rent paid to the city of Chicago by the owners of these three buildings, will show that had that city retained possession of her square mile of school lands, her annual income from that source alone, at present land values, would be sufficient to exempt her citizens from all municipal taxation.

We have had a little experiment in the operation of the single tax in the United States, and with the permission of the President

I would suggest that he call upon Mr. J. H. Ralston, who is present, to give the convention a short description of the operation and results of the single tax experiment which was tried for one year in his little town of Hyattsville which is located near Washington.

Mr. RALSTON said: Mr. President and Gentlemen: In accepting your kind invitation I shall endeavor not to abuse it by speaking too long.

The town of Hyattsville is a small place adjacent to Washington, composed principally of suburban residences occupied by people employed in Washington, and has a population of about one thousand. Quite a number of the residents are single taxers, and two years ago this spring a majority of the board were single taxers, and believing they had the power under the town charter to inaugurate the single tax for general taxation, they determined to do it, and did so. The immediate result was a storm of protests from the speculative interest and from the wealthier citizens of the town, which led to fiercely conducted litigation, going up to the highest court in the state, where it was finally decided that our action was unconstitutional; but, of course, in that you are not specially interested. I take it, however, that you may be a little concerned in knowing just how this new method of taxation affected our citizens. In the first place, the taxable property was then divided into lands and improvements, the two being separated, and about two-thirds of the taxes being raised on the value of the land and one-third on the improvements. All that was done by the Board of Commissioners was to eliminate one side of this tax question by striking off from the assessment list the improvements, and that involved a corresponding rise of the rate of taxation on the value of land; in other words, the rate of taxation was raised from the moderate sum of fifteen cents on the $100 on everything to the still moderate figure of twenty-five cents on the $100 on land values, exclusive of everything else. Now, the effect of that, of course, was to diminish the rate of taxation on all improved property and to increase it on the large holders of unimproved lands. To give you an illustration or two—I shall not weary you with details—one mechanic, who had a house assessed at $900 and land assessed at $400 under the old system, paid $1.95 taxes upon his property, while under the single tax system his yearly tax was $1 on the land alone, at the increased rate of twenty-five cents, and he paid no taxes on the improvements. That will serve to illustrate the effect upon the small owners, although the illustration might be multiplied by a hundred different instances. Take a large owner: The largest speculative owner of land in the town of Hyattsville paid, under the old system, a tax of $105 a year, while under the single tax system his taxes were raised from the figure named to about $170 a year. His tax bill was raised $65 a year under the single tax system. Where also the speculative holders of single lots owned a lot worth $400 under the old system, they paid sixty cents a year, while under the single tax system they paid $1 a year, the town

receiving under both substantially the same net revenue. The manifest effect was to discourage speculation in land, and the land speculators fully appreciated that fact. They said, before the single tax system was inaugurated, that the effect of the single tax would be to raise the price of land upon the small purchasers who might desire to use the land. After it went into effect they said: "We will have to sell our land at any price; we cannot afford to hold it under the changed circumstances." They were right in the last instance.

Now, that will serve to illustrate what we consider the effect of the single tax system, and one of the reasons why we adopted it. We wanted to discourage the holding of land unused and to encourage improvements, and we took that method, and it was an effectual way to attain the end sought.

I do not want to digress from Hyattsville, but we believe, as single taxers, that the fundamental reason for the industrial depression lies in the treatment of the land question. and that proposition could be as easily illustrated by Washington as by Hyattsville and demonstrated to a mathematical certainty in a very few words; but, as I said before, I do not want to detain you. I wanted to call your attention simply to the fact that the single tax system, as shown by us, was an entirely practicable one. There was nothing visionary about it. It involved simply the elimination of one of the factors which went to produce our tax revenue. It was simplicity itself. There were no practical difficulties, but many practical benefits conferred upon the people who were entitled to them. It was very fair, because it levied taxes on those for whom the people of Hyattsville had worked. Our people had worked and constructed houses for the benefit simply of the owners of land So we taxed the thing which was benefited by the presence and labor of the people of Hyattsville instead of taxing the thing which the people themselves had produced.

THE PRESIDENT. I would suggest to the speaker that what the Convention desires is an intimation as to how we could make a practical investigation of this subject.

MR. RALSTON. If you will bear with me a moment perhaps I can better cover the point the President has indicated by referring to the city of Washington, as that gives me a larger illustration. Take, for example, the street upon which we are meeting—F street. Within the past three or four years land values on F street have been raised—by land values in this connection I mean the selling price of land simply—have been raised to the figure of from $20 to as high as $50 per square foot, and in one instance as much as $100 per square foot has been offered and refused for land. These figures were the direct result of untrammeled land speculation. They were not legitimate figures; they were not figures which business men could afford to have their rents based upon, and yet it was and has been the constant struggle of the land-owners to increase the rental basis until it should correspond as near as

might be with the selling basis. The effect of speculation has been to multiply the price of lots to the extent of two, three, four and five times as much as a legitimate return from the land from business conducted on it would justify. The result has been a practical paralysis of business, because the same condition which prevails on this street exists all over the town. These facts which I have outlined can be clearly demonstrated by investigation. Follow a little further—if you will bear with me a few moments—follow a little further in your investigations. Let as assume, if you please, that Mr. Wright owns a lot of ground on F street. He sells it to me for $50 a square foot. I buy it, not because the rents from the buildings upon it will pay me interest on $50 a square foot, for they will not do it, but I buy it in the hope that I shall be able to turn it over at some future time to somebody else at an increased price. Very well. This same process which I have outlined has gone on all over the city. I pay Mr. Wright about one-third of the amount in cash. I give him $15 cash per square foot, reducing it to square feet, and I give him my note for $35 per square foot. Mr. Wright takes the note which I have given him and goes to a banker He says to the banker: "I want to borrow at the rate of $25 per square foot, using this note as collateral." The banker loans Mr. Wright $25 on this $35 note. Mr. Wright, having borrowed that money on the secured deferred-payment note which I gave him, goes into a little speculation himself. He sees land on an adjoining street that he can buy for $20 a square foot, three or four times above its fair rental value. He, in turn, expects to sell that land to somebody else. Now, coming back to myself—and the same process may be repeated, I may add, between Mr. Wright's seller and any indefinite number of purchasers, scattered all over the city—coming back to myself. I find that people have suddenly realized that this price of $50 per square foot, which I paid for the land, expecting to turn it over to somebody else, is a fictitious price, because it is not based on a fair rental return, and no purchaser comes to take the land off my hands and nobody will give me anything for it. Consequently I am in difficulty. I had not relied on my receipts from rents to meet my notes to Mr Wright. I had relied on turning it over to somebody else. Now, take this condition of affairs and broaden it out and you have a financial panic. I say to Mr. Wright: "I cannot meet your note; I have bought that land for too much; my rents will not pay the interest; I cannot turn it over to anybody else who will assume the burden." Mr. Wright says in turn to the banker, "I borrowed $25 from you on Mr. Ralston's note, and he will not pay it, because he cannot meet it in any way, and I cannot meet my obligation to you based upon this fictitious transaction," and the banker says to Mr. Wright: "We have got to have money, because the price of land is falling on F street, and we have to protect our securities, and we must have it from you." Now, you have that process carried out through this entire community, and a loss of confidence resulting from these fictitious values of land, such values amounting to

tens of millions of dollars in this city and district, and nobody knows to-day where he stands in a financial way, as I believe the worst of the financial trouble is yet to come.

These little illustrations which I have given you have been duplicated in thousands and millions of instances all over this country, and if you want to get at the bottom of the financial question, you have got to go, in my judgment, into the question of land speculation. Find out if your people have been trading on an entirely fictitious basis—buying and selling and assuming obligations—just as they have been doing here in the city of Washington. Learn if they have been doing it all over the country, and when you find that out, if you do, you will discover the remedy for it in a system of taxation which shall eternally crush the old system of speculation, a system having as its fruits financial panics repeated time and again.

Mr. POWERS of Minnesota, remarked: Mr. Longstreet, in his address, presented some facts showing quite forcibly, the desirability of state and municipal ownership of land, but did not show how the single tax would secure such ownership. I can not see how it would lead to such a result, unless the land was confiscated, as it is sometimes charged in opposition to the single tax Neither did Mr Longstreet do what we were promised at the outset, show us how, as commissioners, we can *investigate* the desirability of the single tax system. Mr. Ralston has given us a very strong argument against the desirability of speculation in land values, which we all admit is an evil; but he has not told us how we can, as Commissioners, investigate in a statistical way, the question of the effect of the single tax system in lessening that evil. He has given us the effect, and tells us to investigate the subject of land speculation. Now, there is no .question in my mind that wherever we might in vestigate—whether in Minnesota or Washington, in Maine or California—we would find many examples of the ill effect of land speculation or wheat speculation or any other kind of gambling speculation. If we are to recommend the single tax system we must have secured some other data than the fact to which he has called attention to base our recommendation on. I would like to have definite information as to how we can go to work in a statistical way to secure the data upon which to base a recommendation as to the desirability of adopting the single tax system.

MR. RALSTON. It is within the power of each bureau, I take it, first, to determine what has been the selling price of land, and, second. to determine approximately what has been a true rental value of that land. That would determine the measure of land speculation.

Another question is raised by the gentleman, to which I can refer only incidentally, and that is in regard to wheat speculation. I think you will find on investigation that speculation in products is a thing that breaks down of itself from day to day and is something which cannot have any permanent effect. There is a vast deal of difference between speculation in products and speculation in land. In the first case the speculation may be and is either for a rise or a fall, and between these two features no permanent change results. Besides, any speculation for a rise is exposed to the danger of disaster from a speedily increased production or rapid transposition of the thing in which dealings are had. Speculation in land, however, is always for a rise, and results in a practical withdrawal from the immediate uses of the market of something the asking price of which cannot be beaten down by any added production. Speculation in products is a temporary and self-correcting inconvenience; speculation in land is a permanent and increasing evil.

THE PRESIDENT: When Dr. Longstreet asked permission to come before the convention I told him the convention was not in the habit of talking on abstract questions, but that if he had any formal suggestions to make to the convention we would be glad to hear them and act upon them. I told him that the question as to whether the single tax theory was right or wrong was not a matter for this convention to consider at all, but that our province was to discuss methods of making investigations. We are all in sympathy with any movement looking to the modification of our present system of taxation. It is a great question; it subordinates the tariff and all other questions. So if this convention, through its members, can make an investigation which shall help the public to form opinions in regard to the single tax or any other method of taxation, it is our duty to take it up, and it is for this purpose, and for this purpose only, that I cordially welcome Dr. Longstreet and Mr. Ralston before the convention. I hope the discussion will not go into the merits or demerits of the single tax question, because, in order to be fair, as I said to Dr. Longstreet the other day, the convention should invite somebody here to oppose their arguments. The particular question before the convention is how best to investigate and determine the manner in which individual holders of land would be effected by a change to the single tax from the present system of taxation.

MR. RALSTON. If I were called upon to make such an investigation I should proceed to work in this manner: I would first separate real estate into its two elements of land values and improvement values. I should then discover the present rate of taxation upon

the entire assessable basis of land, improvements and personal property. I should then deduct improvements and personal property from the taxable basis, and calculate to what figure the rate of assessment must be raised in order to produce from land values only a revenue sufficient for public needs. Pursuing the matter further, I would classify separately the holders of the most valuable improved property of that of moderate value and small value, and also property entirely unimproved. It would then be an easy matter to show what each particular class of property was made to pay under the present system, and what it might be expected to return under the single tax system, and the pecuniary benefits or disadvantages to the various classes of property owners could be seen at a glance. With this as a start the bureaus would undoubtedly be compelled to go further and learn whether taxes on improvements and personal property were paid by the owners in every case, or whether they could be shifted on from the first payer to the final consumer, counting, also, a renter as a consumer. A broad field would be opened up in the investigation of what is termed the "Incidence of Taxation," but the temptation would be to pursue the examination on to still another point, and to investigate as to whether the levying of taxes upon land, exclusive of improvements and personal property, might not have the effect of opening up tracts of land now unused by rendering it impossible because unprofitable to longer hold such land out of use. When this point should be determined, the statisticians of the bureaus would doubtless find another matter looming up before them. That is, assuming land to be opened for cultivation or improvement by reason of the fact that it was no longer profitable to hold it out of use, would not the relief thereby afforded to the labor market give as the result higher wages to the laboring man and an advanced degree of comfort to those classes of our community which now stand in greatest need of improved conditions.

LABOR LAWS OF MAINE.

LABOR LAWS OF MAINE.

Act Establishing the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics, as Amended.

SECT. 1. There is hereby established a separate and distinct department, which shall be called the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics.

SECT. 2. It shall be the duty of this department to collect, assort, systematize, and present in annual reports to the Governor, to be by him transmitted biennially to the Legislature statistical details, relating to all departments of labor in the State, especially in its relations to the commercial, industral, social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring people; and to the permanent prosperity of the productive industries of the State, and also to inquire into the immediate cause of strikes, lockouts or other disturbances of the relations between employers and employes.

SECT. 3. The governor shall, with the advice and consent of the council, appoint immediately after this act goes into effect, and thereafter biennially, on the first Wednesday in February, some suitable person, who is identified with the industrial and labor interests, and who shall be designated commissioner of industrial and labor statistics, with an office in such place as shall be designated by the governor.

SECT. 4. The commissioner herein named, shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, and to aid in carrying out the provisions of this act, said commissioner is hereby authorized to employ such assistance and incur such expense, not exceeding two thousand dollars per annum, as shall be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SECT. 5. The commissioner shall have power to take and preserve evidence, examine witnesses under oath, and administer the same, and in discharge of his duty, may enter any public institution

of the state, and at reasonable hours when open for business, any factory, workshop, mine or other place where labor may be employed.

SECT 6. All state, county, city and town officers, are hereby directed to furnish to said commissioner upon his request, all statistical information in reference to labor and labor industries, which shall be in their possession as such officers, and said commissioner shall cause to be published and circulated in this state six thousand copies annually of the results of its labors, as to the objects for which commission is created.

SECT. 7. There is hereby appropriated out of any money remaining in the state treasury the sum of seven thousand dollars for the ensuing two years for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act; the commissioner herein named shall receive his salary in quarterly installments, and the expenses of the bureau shall be paid on the vouchers presented by the commissioner, after the same shall have been audited and approved by the governor and council

An Act to Regulate the Hours of Labor and the Employment of Women and Children.

SECT. 1. No female minor under eighteen years of age, no male minor under sixteen years of age, and no woman shall be employed in laboring in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment in this State more than ten hours in any one day, except when it is necessary to make repairs to prevent the interruption of the ordinary running of the machinery, or when a different apportionment of the hours of labor is made for the sole purpose of making a shorter day's work for one day of the week; and in no case shall the hours of labor exceed sixty in a week; and no male person sixteen years and over shall be so employed as above more than ten hours a day during minority, unless he voluntarily contracts to do so with the consent of his parents, or one of them, if any, or guardian, and in such case he shall receive extra compensation for his services; provided, however, any female of eighteen years of age or over may lawfully contract for such labor for any number of hours in excess of ten hours per day, not exceeding six hours in any one week or sixty hours in any one year, receiving additional compensation therefor; but during her minority the consent of her parents, or one of them, or guardian, shall first be obtained.

SECT. 2. Every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room where such persons are employed a notice, printed in plain, large type, stating the number of hours' work required of them on each day of the week, the exact time for commencing work in the morning, stopping at noon for dinner, commencing after dinner, and stopping at night; the form of such printed notice shall be furnished by the deputy commissioner of labor hereafter named, and shall be approved by the attorney general; and the employment of any such person for a longer time in any day than that so stated shall be deemed a violation of section one, unless it appears that such employment is to make up for time lost on some previous day of the same week, in consequence of the stopping of machinery upon which such person was employed or dependent for employment.

SECT. 3. Whoever, either for himself, or as superintendent, overseer, or agent for another, employs or has in his employment any person in violation of the provisions of section one, and every parent or guardian who permits any minor to be so employed, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each offense. A certificate of the age of a minor made by him and by his parent or guardian at the time of his employment shall be conclusive evidence of his age in behalf of the hirer, upon any prosecution for a violation of the provisions of section one. Whosoever falsely makes and utters such a certificate with an intention to evade the provisions of this act shall be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars.

SECT. 4. It shall be lawful for any person, firm or corporation engaged in any manufacturing or mechanical business, to contract with adult or minor employes to give one week's notice of intention on such employe's part to quit such employment under a penalty of forfeiture of one week's wages. In such case the employer shall be required to give a like notice of intention to discharge the employe; and on failure shall pay to such employe a sum equal to one week's wages. No such forfeiture shall be enforced when the leaving or discharge of the employe is for a reasonable cause. Provided, however, the enforcement of the penalty aforesaid shall not prevent either party from recovering damages for a breach of the contract of hire.

SECT. 5. No child under twelve years of age shall be employed in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment in this State.

Whoever, either for himself, or as superintendent, overseer or agent of another, employs or has in his employment any child in violation of the provisions of this section, and every parent or guardian who permits any child to be so employed, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.

SECT. 6. No child under fifteen years of age shall be employed in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment in this State except during vacations of the public schools in the city or town in which he resides, unless, during the year next preceding the time of such employment he has for at least sixteen weeks attended some public or private school, eight weeks of which shall be continuous; nor shall such employment continue unless such child in each and every year attends some public or private school for at least sixteen weeks, and no child shall be so employed who does not present a certificate made under or by the direction of the school committee, superintendent of the public schools, or the teacher of a private school, that such child has so attended school. And it shall be the duty of such committee, superintendent or teacher to furnish such a certificate in accordance with the fact, upon request and without charge. Provided, that this section shall not take effect until January one, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight.

SECT. 7. Any parent or guardian who procures a child to be employed contrary to section six, and any corporation, owner, superintendent, or agent of the owner of such establishment violating the provisions of said section, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars, one-half to the use of the county and one-half to the use of the city or town where the offense is committed. Money so recovered to the use of the city or town shall be added to its school money. It shall be the duties of the school committees and superintendent of public schools to inquire into violations of said section, and report the same to the county attorney, who shall prosecute therefor.

SECT. 8. Every owner, superintendent or overseer of any such manufacturing or mechanical establishment shall require and keep on file a certificate of the age and place of birth of every child under sixteen years of age employed therein, so long as such child is so employed, which certificate shall also state in the case of a child under fifteen years of age the amount of his school attendance during the year next preceding such employment. Said certificate

shall be signed by a member of the school committee of the place where such attendance has been had, or by some one authorized by such committee; and the form of said certificate shall be furnished by the State superintendent of schools, and shall be approved by the attorney general. The deputy commissioner of labor hereinafter named, or either of his assistants, may demand the names of the children under sixteen years employed in such establishment, in the several cities and towns of the State, and may require that the certificates of age and school attendance prescribed in this section shall be produced for his inspection, and a failure to produce the same shall be *prima facie* evidence that the employment of such child is illegal.

SECT. 9. The governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council, shall appoint a deputy commissioner of labor, at a salary of one thousand dollars a year, who shall hold office for two years, or until his successor is appointed, unless sooner removed. It shall be the duty of the deputy commissioner of labor to inquire into any violations of this act, and also to assist in the collection of statistics and other information which may be required for the use of the bureau of industrial and labor statistics; and said deputy commissioner shall, in addition to his salary provided by law, be allowed his reasonable expenses. Whenever the governor of this state shall be satisfied the deputy commissioner of labor cannot perform all the duties of his said office required by this section, in person, he shall, with the advice and consent of the council, appoint a sufficient number of assistant deputies to assist him in so doing. Said assistants shall hold their office for the term of two years, and act under the direction of said deputy commissioner of labor, and shall receive the sum of two dollars per day and reasonable expenses while actually engaged in duty. Said assistants may, at any time, be removed for cause by the governor. All bills for the expenses of the deputy commissioner of labor, and for the services and expenses of such assistant deputies, shall be audited by the council. For the purpose of inquiring into any violation of the provisions of this act, and enforcing the penalties thereof, such deputy commissioner and assistants may, at all reasonable times, enter any manufacturing or mechanical establishment and make investigation concerning such violations. Such investigation shall be conducted with as little interruption as possible to the prosecution of the business of such establishment. Whoever interferes with said deputy

commissioner or his assistants in the performance of their duties as prescribed in this act shall be fined fifty dollars.

SECT. 10. Nothing in this act shall apply to any manufacturing establishment or business, the materials and product of which are perishable, and require immediate labor thereon to prevent decay thereof or damage thereto.

An Act to Change the Official Title of the Deputy Commissioner of Labor.

SECT. 1. The official title of the officer now known as the deputy commissioner of labor is hereby changed to inspector of factories, workshops, mines and quarries.

SECT 2 Chapter one hundred and thirty-nine of the public laws of eighteen hundred eighty-seven, is hereby amended by striking out the words, "deputy commissioner of labor," wherever they occur in said chapter, and inserting in their place the words 'inspector of factories, workshops, mines and quarries.'

An Act to provide for the Fortnightly Payment of Wages.

SECT. 1. Every manufacturing, mining, quarrying, stone-cutting, mercantile, horse railroad, telegraph, telephone and municipal corporation, and every incorporated express and water company, any person or firm engaged in any of the above specified kinds of business, having in their employ more than ten persons, shall pay fortnightly each and every employe engaged in its business, the wages earned by such employe to within eight days of the date of said payment; provided, however, that if at any time of payment, any employe shall be absent from his regular place of labor, he shall be entitled to said payment at any time thereafter on demand

SECT. 2 Any corporation violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be punished by a fine not less than ten nor more than twenty-five dollars on each complaint under which it is convicted, provided, complaint for such violation is made within thirty days from the date thereof.

SECT. 3. When a corporation against which a complaint is made under this act, fails to appear after being duly served with process, its default shall be recorded, the allegations in the complaint taken to be true, and judgment rendered accordingly.

SECT. 4. When judgment is rendered upon any such complaint against a corporation, the court may issue a warrant of distress to compel the payment of the penalty prescribed by law, together with costs and interest.

SECT. 5. The provisions of this act shall not apply to municipal officers whose services are paid for by the day, or to teachers employed by municipal corporations.

SECT 6. This act shall take effect May one, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

An Act Authorizing and Requiring the Inspector of Factories, Workshops, Mines and Quarries to Enforce the Laws Relating to Fortnightly Payments, Sanitary Conditions of Factories, and to Require Him to Report Annually.

SECT. 1. It shall be the duty of the inspector of factories, workshops, mines and quarries, upon complaint, to inquire into, and prosecute for, any violations of chapter one hundred and thirty-four of the public laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

SECT. 2. It shall be the duty of the inspector of factories, workshops, mines and quarries to examine into the sanitary condition of factories, workshops, mines and quarries, and when any condition or thing is found that, in his opinion, endangers the health or lives of the employes he shall notify the local board of health, and it shall be the duty of said board to investigate the matter.

SECT. 3. It shall be the duty of the inspector of factories, workshops, mines and quarries to enforce the due observance of sections twenty-five and twenty-six of chapter twenty-six of the revised statutes, relating to the swinging of doors in all factories and workshops.

SECT. 4. The inspector of factories, workshops, mines and quarries shall, on or before the first day of December annually, submit his report to the commissioner of industrial and labor statistics which shall be incorporated in, and printed with the annual report of the bureau of industrial and labor statistics.

SECT. 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECT. 6. This act shall take effect when approved.

An Act Relating to Employment of Labor, as Amended in 1891.

Any employer, employe, or other person, who by threats of injury, intimidation or force, alone or in combination with others, prevents any person from entering into, continuing in or leaving the employment of any person, firm or corporation, shall be punished by imprisonment not more than two years, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Labor's Holiday.

The first Monday in September of each year, being the day celebrated and known as labor's holiday, is hereby made a legal public holiday. to all intents and purposes, in the same manner as Thanksgiving, Fast and Christmas days, the twenty-second day of February, the thirtieth day of May and the fourth day of July, are now by law made public holidays.

REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Factories, Workshops, Mines and Quarries.

STATE OF MAINE.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,
WORKSHOPS, MINES AND QUARRIES,
OLD ORCHARD, December 1, 1894.

To Hon. Samuel W. Matthews, Commissioner of Industrial and Labor Statistics:

In compliance with the requirements of an act of the Legislature, approved March 29, 1893, directing the Inspector of Factories, Workshops, Mines and Quarries to make a report to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics on or before December first annually, I have the honor to herewith submit my second annual report.

Very respectfully,

RICHARD F. CHALK,

Inspector.

INTRODUCTION.

In prosecuting the work of this office during the year much time has necessarily been spent in settling difficulties growing out of complaints which have come in from every section of the State. These complaints cover all points in our laws wherein the inspector has authority to act, as well as many matters entirely outside of his jurisdiction. In all, matters have been amicably settled in fifty-eight cases, while many others have been ignored, either because they had no foundation in fact or else related to matters with which the office has nothing to do. A few are yet pending.

The matters of accidents, their frequency, causes and results, have received much attention, and what relates to their prevention has been made a special study. Many devices for covering the dangerous parts of machinery, or for throwing safeguards around other points of danger, have been carefully examined and tested, and such recommendations made as seemed proper in each case, and when practicable, cuts and descriptions accompany the report.

The matter of fire escapes has received a fair share of attention and several illustrations are introduced. Other investigations relate to fire extinguishers, sanitary matters, and child labor, and, closely connected with the two latter, a quite thorough inspection of the factories and workshops of the State has been made with special reference to their sanitary condition and the employment of children. The results of this inspection are given in the final table of this report

ACCIDENTS.

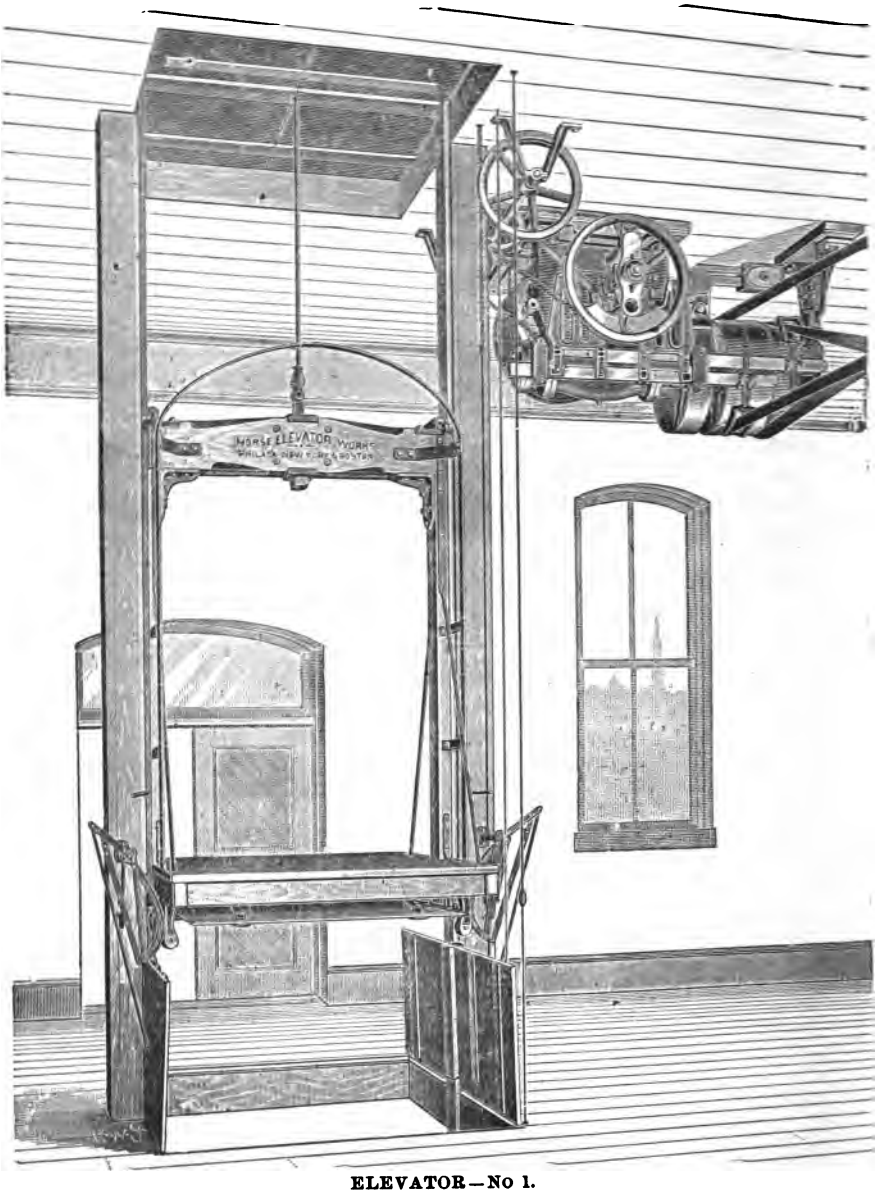
The matter of accidents in mills and workshops is attracting the attention of factory inspectors throughout the world. The ordinary observer who occasionally learns of an accident in his own vicinity, without giving the subject further thought, can have no conception of the number of persons injured by machinery in the country in

the course of a year, but when statistics are collected it is shown that the number so injured runs well up into the hundreds in our own State, and to many thousands throughout the country every year. Great improvements have, of late, been made in the invention and perfection of devices for so covering dangerous parts of machinery as to protect in a great measure the workmen whose duties render them liable to injury, and in many states, particularly in the west, the matter has been made the subject of legislation, and the number of accidents has been very much lessened.

This work is being accomplished against opposition, not only from manufacturers, on account of its cost and the alleged hindrance to rapid work, but in many cases from the workmen themselves. But wherever introduced, the people soon become convinced of the utility of well guarded machinery. While a large part of the accidents is directly caused by machinery being exposed, there is no doubt that a considerable responsibility rests upon the workmen themselves, for, as men become accustomed to working in dangerous places, they naturally neglect to take necessary precautions, and many are injured through their own carelessness. There are no laws, passed in the interest of our working men and women, which are productive of more good than those which require manufacturers to cover up the dangerous cog, sink the deadly oil screw, and place around the saw, the planer, the wood shaper and all other dangerous machinery, such safeguards as will reduce the liability of accidents to a minimum. Absolute immunity from accidents is not to be expected, but when, in the wood-working shops and saw mills of our State alone, accidents, all the way from the loss of a finger to the loss of life, count up one for every working day in the year, it is certainly time that some measures were taken to prevent this wholesale killing and maiming of our wage-workers. An employer's liability act may, if followed up, compensate in some small degree the individual for loss of limb, or the family for the loss of life of the one they depend upon for support, but far better would it be for all concerned to take all possible precaution to avoid the injury. This is a matter well worthy the attention of our State legislature.

ELEVATORS.

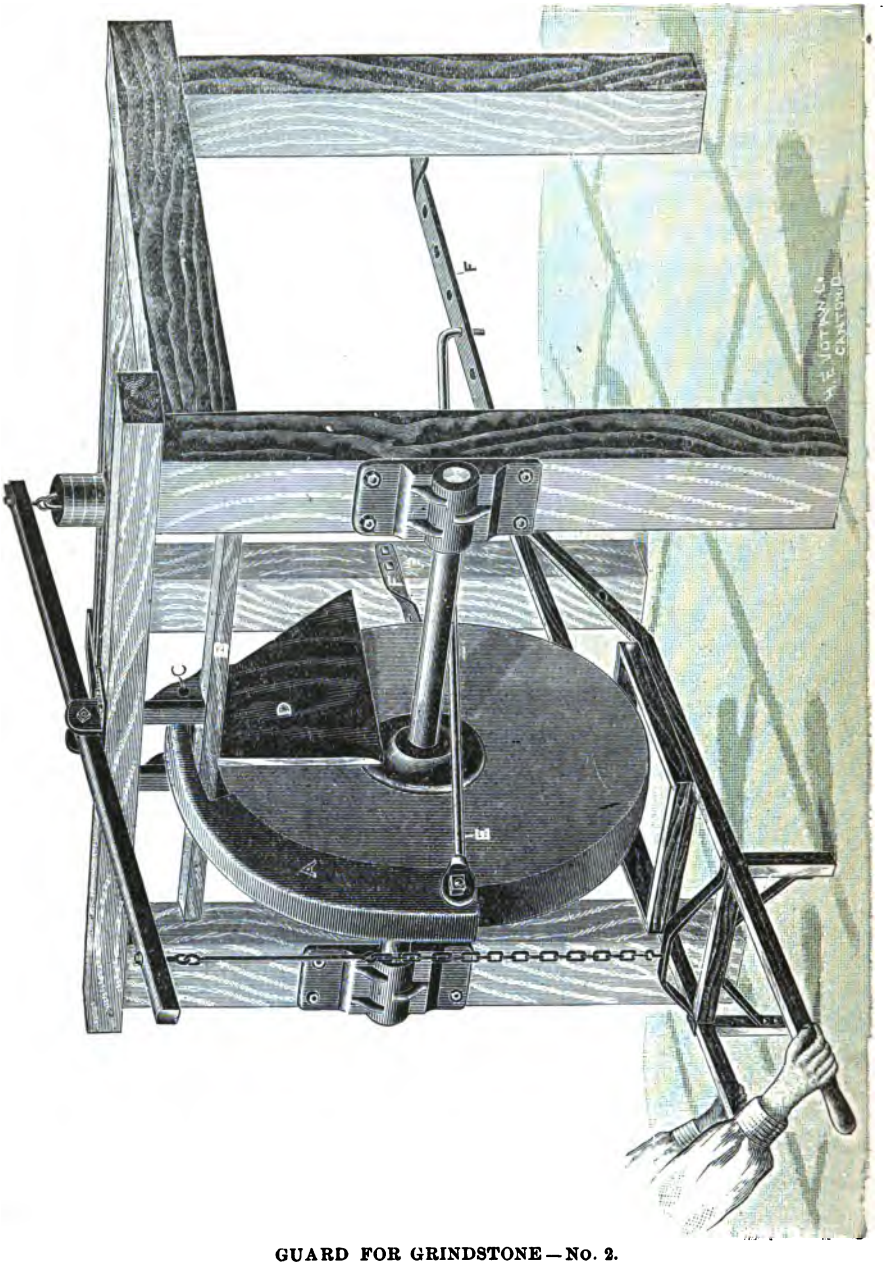
The attention of the inspector has been called to the matter of elevators through reports in the newspapers of several serious accidents caused by defective construction or lack of protection, and considerable time and thought have been given to this important subject. In our larger mills generally are found elevators built after modern and improved patterns, well protected and safe, but in the smaller mills and workshops where they are in use, they are in a majority of cases faulty in construction and deficient in protection so those who are obliged to use them are in constant danger of injury. Too much care cannot be exercised in the construction of elevators and all should be provided with self-acting gates to prevent all possibility of persons walking into the open wells. The factory inspectors thoughout the country have given this matter considerable attention of late, seeking for the best elevator upon the market. Through the kindness of Morse, Williams & Co., of Boston, the inspector has procured, and herewith presents, the cut of an elevator which seems to possess the elements of safety in a greater degree than any others examined



ELEVATOR—No 1.

GRINDSTONES.

During the year several serious accidents have occurred in the State by the bursting of grindstones. These accidents are liable to occur wherever the stones are run at a high rate of speed. While some stones will stand a very high speed without bursting, others, from some defect in the stones or weakness of the material from which they are cut, will fly to pieces when run at a comparative low speed. As such accidents are usually of a serious nature it is very important that persons working near them should have all possible protection. The cut shows one of the most effective grindstone guards now in use.

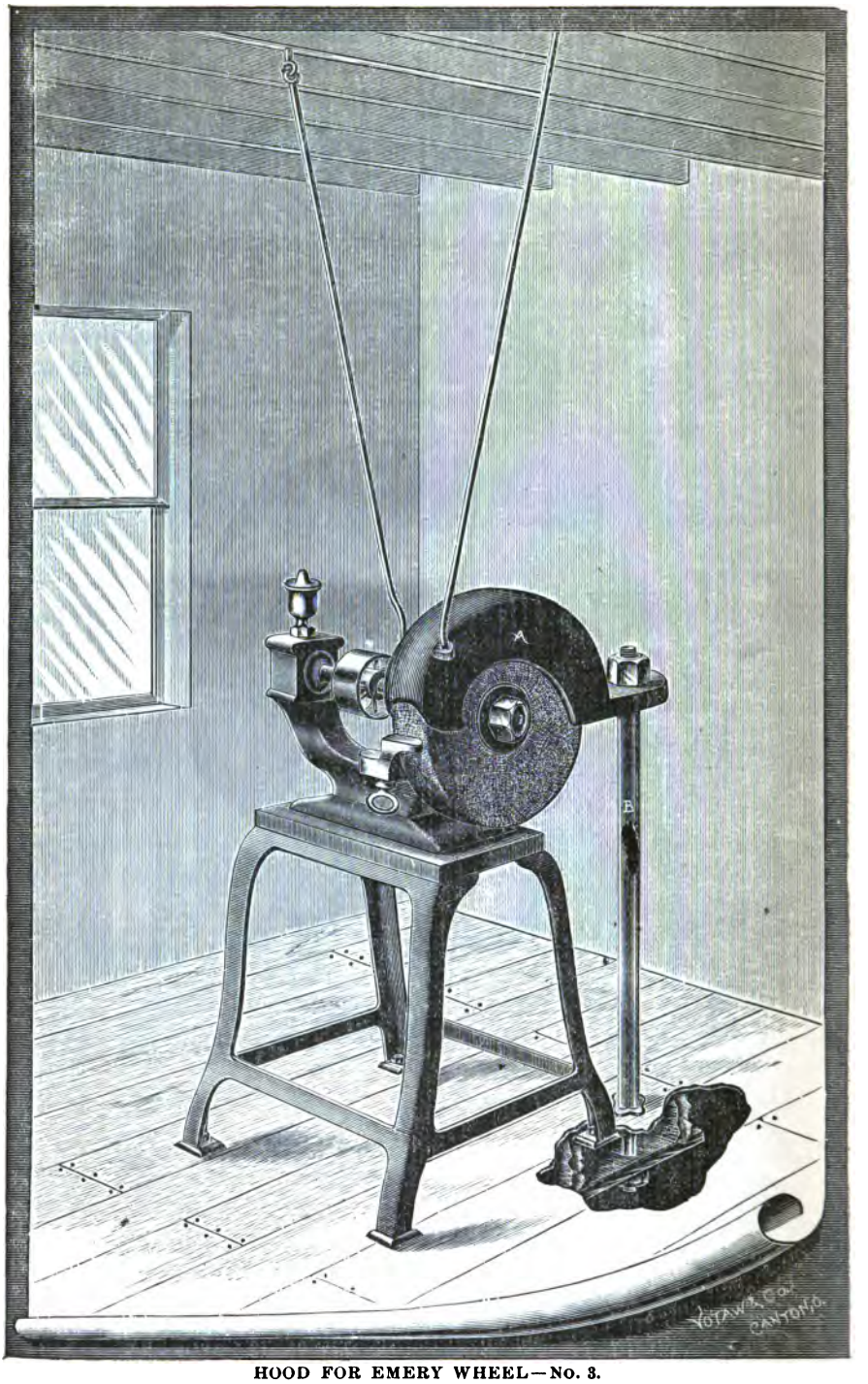


GUARD FOR GRINDSTONE — No. 2.

EMERY WHEELS.

The bursting of emery wheels is of frequent occurrence and often attended with disastrous results. Accidents of this sort cannot be wholly avoided, for, from the nature of their use they cannot in all cases be covered, but by selecting a good wheel, properly hanging, care in using, and covering while in use when the nature of the work will permit, serious accidents will become of rare occurrence. Wheels of different grades are manufactured, and, whatever the make, should never be speeded above their register, and in hanging them they should not be placed too tightly upon the spindle. The rest should not be placed too far from the wheel, as a slight trip of the article being groved is liable to throw it between the rest and wheel, generally bursting the wheel. A guard should be used whenever the nature of the work to be done will allow. The cut shows a wheel so guarded.

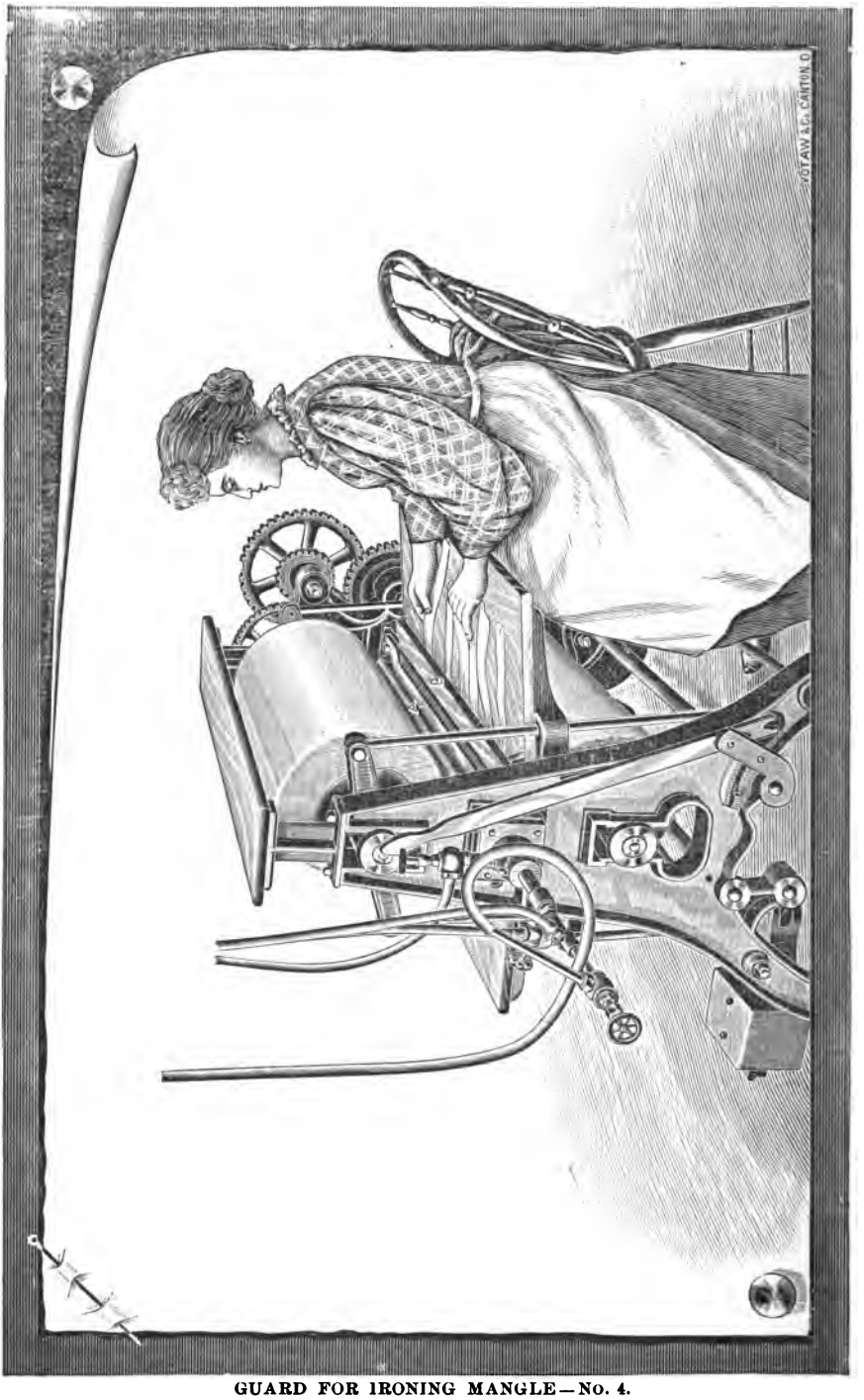
The hood, A, made of any kind of metal of sufficient strength for the purpose, is held in place in front by two bracing rods fastened to the floor timbers above by eye-bolts, the lower ends passing through lugs on the sides of the hood and held in place by nuts, while the rear end of the hood is supported by the standard, B, which is made of a piece of gas pipe of the required length, with a long bolt passing through it and made fast to the hood by a nut, and also fastened to the floor timber below. The point, or front end of the hood is turned under so as to catch the fragments, in case the wheel bursts, and prevent them being thrown out against the operator.



HOOD FOR EMERY WHEEL—No. 3.

MANGLES.

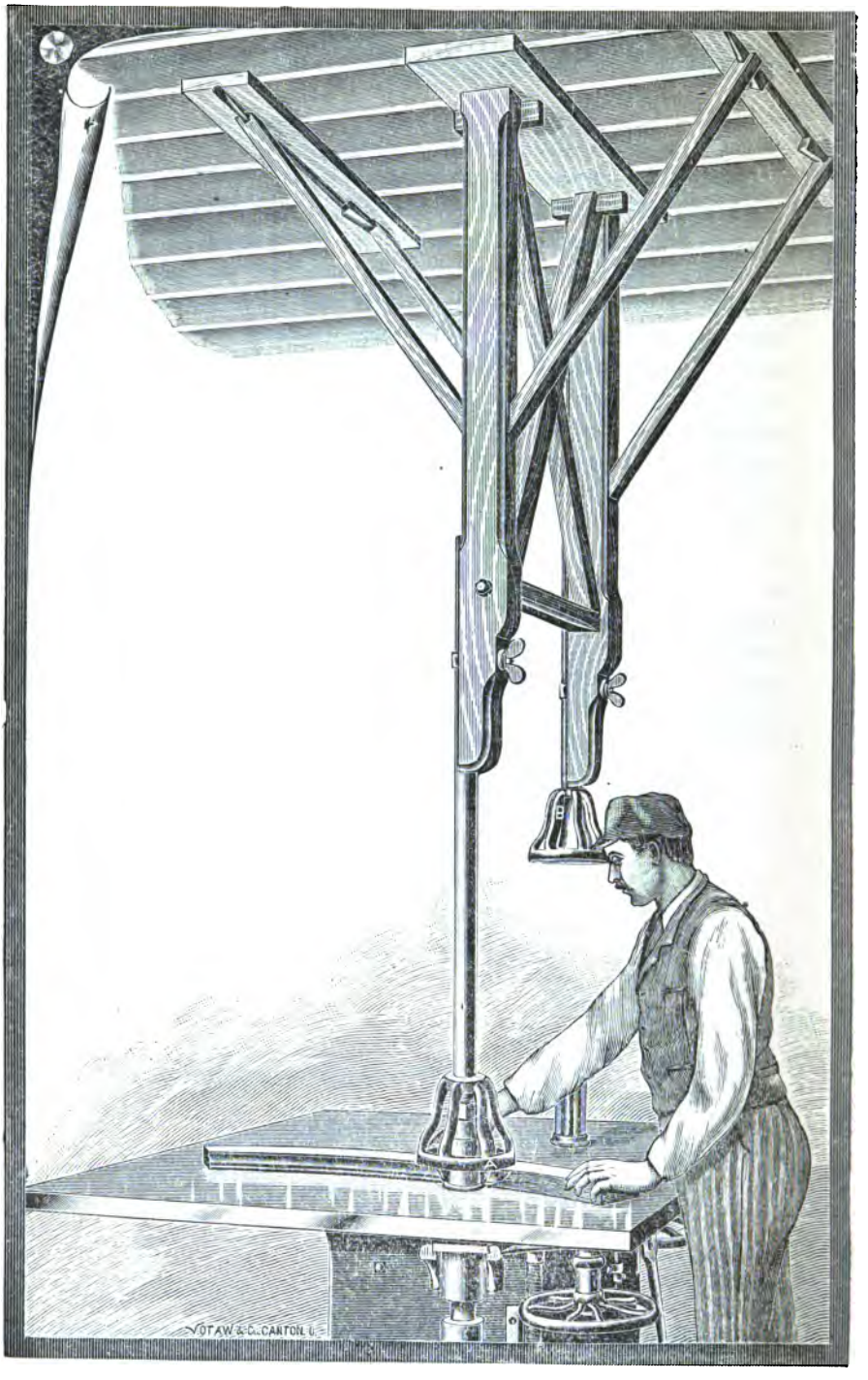
The recent rapid growth of steam laundries in our State has given employment to hundreds of our working men and women, and with this growth has come a variety of new and improved machinery, so that now but a small part of the work is done by hand. Among all the machines now in use in the laundry business there is none so fraught with danger to the operator as the mangle, or ironer. During the past year, in our State, eleven women, operating this machine, have met with accidents which necessitated the amputation of one or more fingers. The accidents are usually caused by the fingers being caught between the rolls as the pieces to be ironed are fed into the machine. The rolls are kept hot by steam and are held together by powerful springs somewhat like a common clothes wringer only on a much larger scale. When the fingers are caught, not only the fingers, but often the hand and even the arm are drawn in, crushing the flesh and small bones, and there the poor operator must remain and let the flesh roast until the machine can be stopped, the rolls parted and the hand or arm removed. Through the kindness of Chief Clerk Slack of the Ohio factory inspector's office, the inspector is able to present a cut showing a mangle in operation, with a safe-guard attachment which renders impossible the occurrence of this class of accidents. The guard, B, consists of a strip in front of the top roll, so adjusted that the bottom of the strip will be a trifle higher than the bottom of the top roll, allowing sufficient space between the table and the guard to allow the pieces to be ironed to pass through. It will be seen that it is impossible for the operator's fingers to be caught for the reason that there is not space enough between the table and guard to admit the hand. This guard is being brought into general use on the mangle in Ohio, and the same thing should be done in Maine. This safe-guard works equally well on a large majority of the roller-feed machines, especially on short planers and sand paper machines, and, in fact, on any machine where material is fed by hand into rolls.



GUARD FOR IRONING MANGLE—No. 4.

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.

Among the important industries of our State is that of wood working, which, taken in all its branches, ranks next to the cotton and woolen industries in the number of hands employed, and it is here [that] accidents are most frequent. The character of the machinery, consisting largely of saws and knives revolving with almost lightning rapidity, exposes the workmen to constant danger. Again, the machinery is geared to its highest tension in order to attain the greatest results in the way of production, and the operator must work largely on his nerve in order to keep pace with his machine, which gives him little chance to look after his personal safety. Much attention has been given, of late, to the matter of devising guards for machinery in wood working shops and good progress has already been made in that line, and wherever they have been introduced good results have followed. During the year the inspector has made this matter a special study, in order to ascertain, if possible, a knowledge of the best devices in use, and has procured cuts and descriptions of such devices, as, when applied to the various kinds of machines now being used in this industry, seem most effective in preventing accidents.



GUARD FOR WOOD-SHAPER—No 5.

THE WOOD-SHAPER.

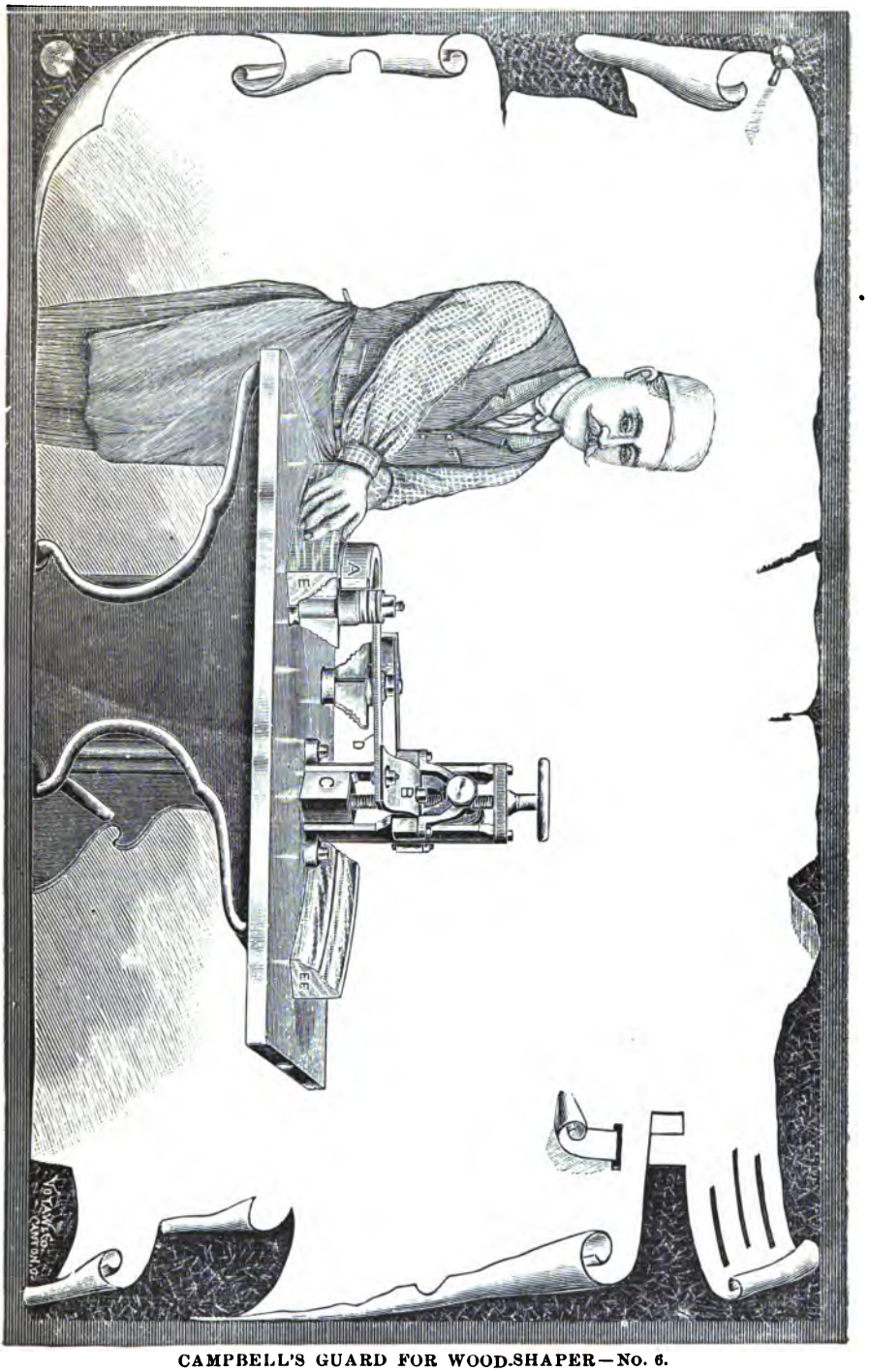
The wood-shaper is known to be one of the most dangerous pieces of wood-working machinery now in existence, yet this machine can be rendered more than reasonably safe by providing and using shaper-guards. A wood-shaper should never be operated without such guard. Occasionally we find an operator who has for years been working this class of machinery unguarded, without the misfortune of a serious accident, but when we find one thus favored we come in contact with hundreds who have lost fingers or hand, and learn of others who have lost their lives.

Cut 5 illustrates a shaper-guard which is in quite general use in some sections of the country. Inspector McDonald, of Ohio, states in a recent report that not a single accident had been reported to his department from any of the factories, from wood-shapers, where this guard has been adopted and kept in use.

It will be noticed that a light framework is built overhead, securely fastened and braced to the ceiling joist above. The guard, which is marked A, is composed of a basket or hood-shaped cylinder, made of bars, encircling the knife-head and knives. The cylinder is securely fastened to a piece of one and one-half inch gas-pipe, which passes through the half-hollowed bar, marked C, through an eye-bolt, which, with a washer and thumb-screw, can be adjusted and tightened at the height the operator desires. If but one shaper head is being used in the work, the other can be thrown up out of the way, as shown by B, and in case of shaping the inside of a circle there is no difficulty in raising the guard to place the work on the shaper bed and then lowering it, covering the knives while the machine is in motion.

Cut 6 represents a shaper-guard which is known as Campbell's Safety Guard. This guard is not in general use, however, but is used in a number of the largest manufacturing establishments in the country. It is a perfect guard in every particular, and protects the workman from being cut with the knives, and is an improvement over that illustrated in cut 5. The frame that holds this guard, shown by letter C, is bolted to the surface plate or top of the table. The piece marked D forms a spring, which has a hood marked A, fastened to the end which encircles the spindle and knives. B is bolted to a nut which adjusts the spring by turning the hand-wheel as shown in the cut. The idea of this guard is to protect the operator from getting his hands thrown into the knives

by two means; first, by holding the work to the table by pressure from spring A and D, preventing the stuff being worked from being hurled from the machine, which is most frequently the cause of accident from operating these machines; and second, by covering the knives. The efficiency of this guard is illustrated by the enormous cut shown on the molding marked E, which the operator was working when the photograph was taken. Molding marked EE, on the top of the table, was made in one cut. I have nothing but highest commendation for Mr. Campbell's ingenious guard, and as a limb and life-saver in this line it has not been excelled.

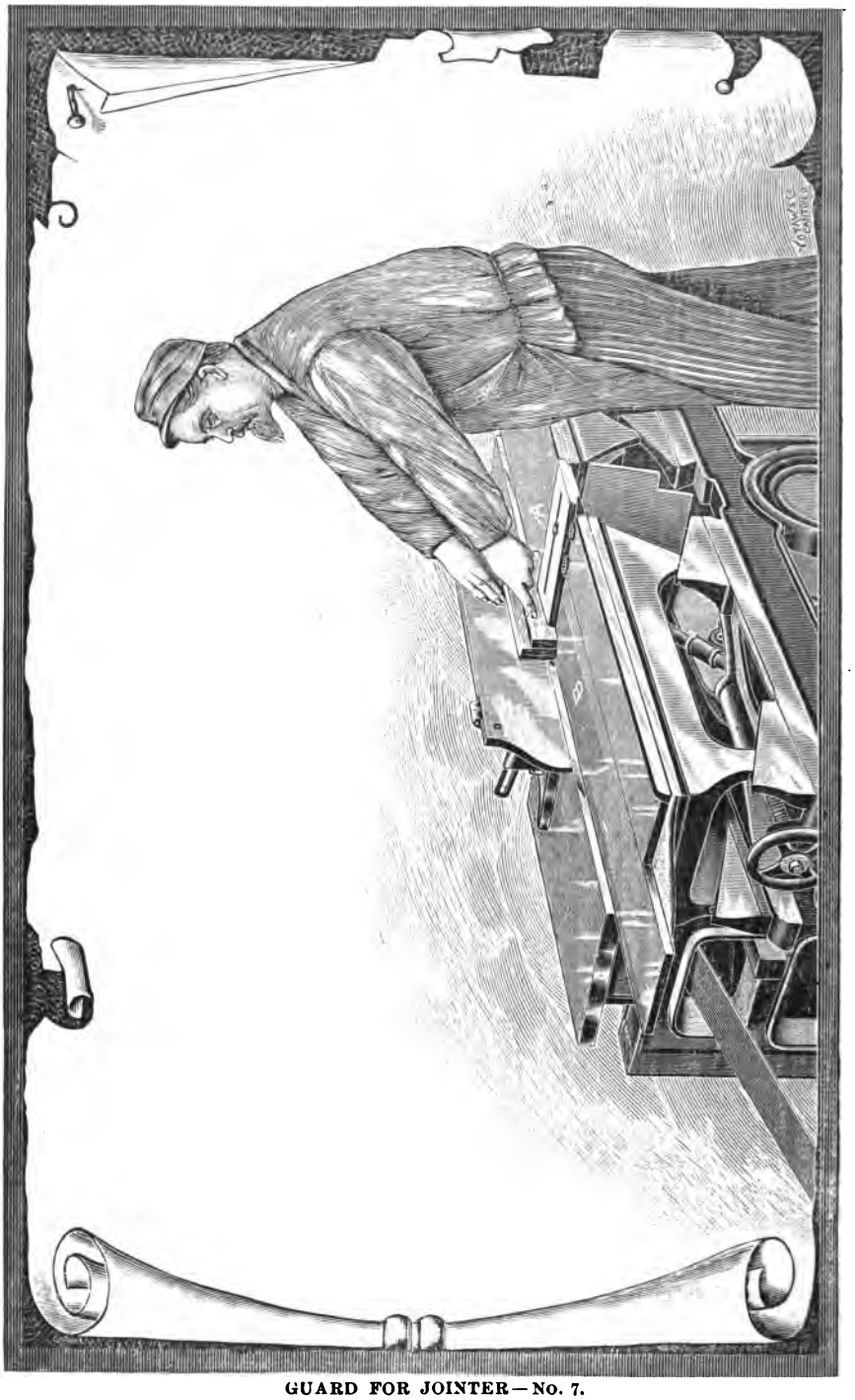


CAMPBELL'S GUARD FOR WOOD-SHAPER—No. 6.

THE WOOD JOINTER.

The wood jointer is known to be a very dangerous machine, in fact, classed among the most dangerous of wood working machinery in existence. It will be found in almost every wood-working establishment in this country. This machine has caused more accidents and maimed more men for life than all other machinery in wood-working establishments combined. After a careful study of the working of this machine and the causes of accident by its use, we find that they often occur in an unaccountable way. Sometimes the cause may be attributed to a change in grain in the piece of timber being worked, and again by suddenly striking a knot in the process of operation, hurling the piece from the machine and throwing the workman's hand into the knives, and invariably at the side of the piece being worked. Such accidents could readily be prevented by keeping the gauge of the machine set close to the near end of the knives, only exposing sufficient width of the knives to clear the width of the stuff being worked. This can be done and is practiced when the shaper knives are sharp and in good trim, but by constantly using them in one place they soon become dull, and the gauge is moved over a little farther, and a little farther, until there is more knife exposed, more than the width of the stuff being worked, and in case the workman's hand is thrown from his work a serious accident must necessarily follow. Though the most dangerous machine in use in wood-working establishments, it is more simple and easy to provide a guard for, rendering it reasonably safe, a protection that will reduce accidents from this piece of machinery to a minimum, one that is simple in its construction and adjustable to the surface plate or bed of jointer, covering the unused exposure of the knives. This guard consists of a board fastened to the surface plate or bed of jointer in various ways, sometimes dovetailed in the slot and again clamped on top parallel with the table. Cut No. 7 is an illustration of this guard with the machine in operation. B represents the surface plate; A represents the guard, which is simply a common board dovetailed to fit the opening in the bed allowed for the knives. It slides with the dovetail, and without trouble is kept over the knives, close up to the stuff to be worked, and is fastened by means of a clasp and thumb-screw, allowing only sufficient space between the guard marked A and the

gauge of the machine for the material being worked to pass through. No objection can be made by employer or employe against the use of this device, as it costs the employer comparatively nothing and has proven in many instances a safeguard against accident to the employe.



GUARD FOR JOINTER—No. 7.

THE RIP-SAW.

The circular rip-saw is about the most convenient piece of wood-working machinery that is now in existence, and one of the most dangerous. Thousands of men can testify to this by their mangled limbs. The rip-saw can also be made reasonably safe by the use of saw-guards. Several such guards are on the market which are worthy of commendation. Frequently an ingenious manufacturer will construct something from his own idea, which ofttimes will suffice for his particular work as well, and serve his purpose better than any guard he can purchase

Cut No 8* illustrates a guard known as the "O. K. saw-guard," which is manufactured by The National Saw-guard Company of Indianapolis, Indiana. This is a simple guard and is in general use. The guard is supported by a thin steel splitter which is held in position by a clevis, securely fastened by a bolt to the saw table in line with the saw. The splitter is held in the clevis by means of a key. The guard is made of cast iron, which is about one and one-fourth inches wide, hollowed out on the under side. It has no covers on the sides. The guard can be adjusted for the use of saws of different sizes by raising or lowering the guard on the splitter, which slips back, and is held by a thumb-screw The guard is fastened to the splitter by means of a thumb-screw, and is adjusted to the thickness of the work, being made in two pieces, one passing over the other with a round rod passing through a nut, which is shown in the cut. The guard can therefore be made rigid in any position. In addition to preventing the operator's hands from coming in contact with the saw, this guard has a forked-shaped dog which is fastened to the splitter on the side between the gauge of the saw and the splitter. As the saw passes through the material the dog rides on top of the work, and in case the saw should pinch and the piece being worked start to fly back, as is frequently the case, the dog forms a brace, and the harder the stuff pulls back the tighter the dog holds it to the table. Nine times out of ten this guard will prevent the stuff being hurled from the saw by pinching.

Any practical guard that covers the top of the saw will prevent the stuff from being hurled by reason of its getting on top of the saw. As to the efficiency and utility of saw-guards too much can-

* An accident happened to this cut just before going to press, hence it does not appear.

not be said, and no rip-saw should ever be operated without one. It is always practicable to use a saw-guard on a rip-saw, when the saw clears the stuff being sawed, that is, cutting entirely through with one cut.

ADDITIONAL SAW GUARDS.

In addition to the foregoing, the inspector is enabled through the kindness of factory inspector John Franey, of New York, to present the following illustrations and descriptions of saw-guards taken from "Collection of Safeguards and Apparatus for the Prevention of Accidents on Machines," published by the society for the prevention of accidents in factories. (H. Stuckelberger: Mulhouse, Alsace, Germany; 1889.)

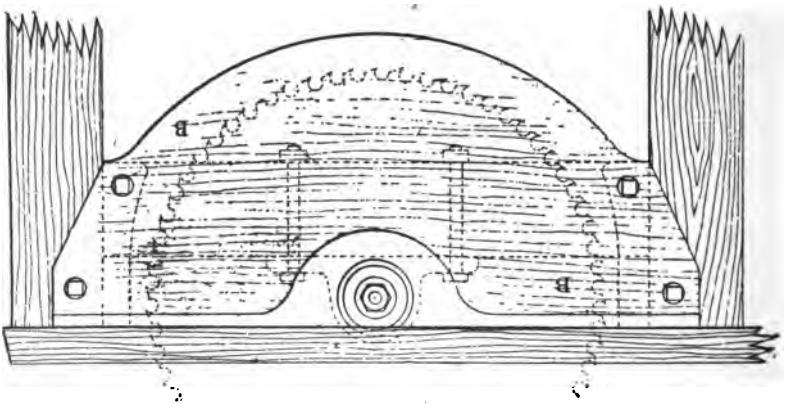


FIGURE 7.

CASING FOR SAW UNDER BENCH.

To prevent accidents arising from contact with the saw under the bench, as, for instance, during the removal of sawdust, the blade is incased in boards or protected by doors of wood or sheet iron, which reach deeper down than the largest timber to be dealt with.

In figure 7 a safety-board, B, is represented, which is intended for an underneath guard to a saw that can only be reached from one side. If the saw should be approachable from both, then two of such boards are used.

SAFETY BOARD AGAINST SPLINTERS.

This board, figures 8 and 9, is fastened, according to circumstances, either to a hanging beam, B, or to a lateral support, by means of a bolt, S, and a fly nut, and can be displaced vertically

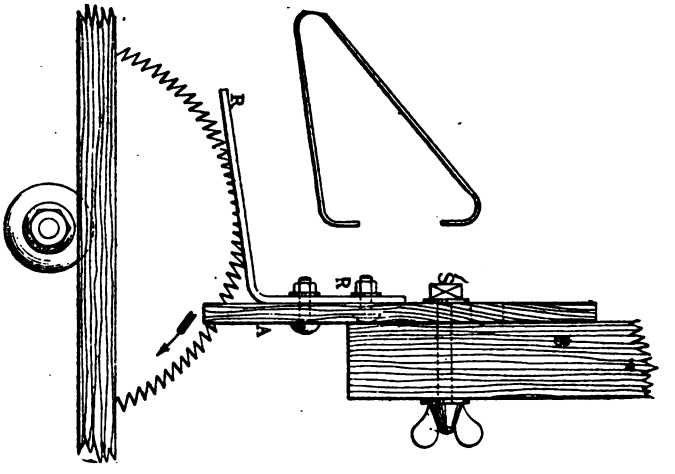


FIGURE 8.

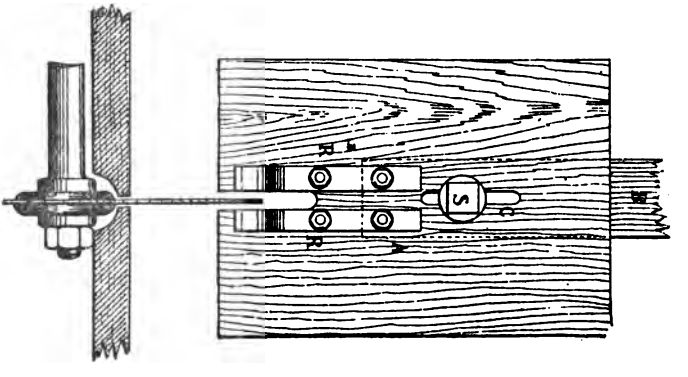


FIGURE 9.

by the aid of the slot, C. This appliance is recommended only in cases where the safety hood cannot be applied, either because the dimensions of the timber or of the saw-blades vary considerably, or even because the timber, owing to its size, cannot be lifted up.

SAFETY HOODS.

A safety hood should fulfill the following conditions:

1. The workman must not be prevented from seeing the working points of the teeth or following the course of the saw cut.

2. It should be attached in such a manner that the bench remains exposed as far as possible, so that work may not be interfered with.

3 It should satisfactorily resist any longitudinal or transverse thrust or pressure

4. It should permit the workman to keep almost continually at work, and should not have to be lifted or taken completely away.



FIGURE 10.

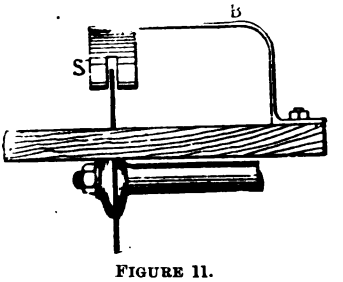


FIGURE 11.

FIXED SAFETY HOODS.

For the sawing of thin boards, the saw blades varying but little, it will suffice to fix a vaulted tin piece, T, figures 10 and 11, about an inch and a half wide over the saw and carried by the flat iron, B, which is bent to an angle and screwed down to the bench at a considerable distance from the blade.

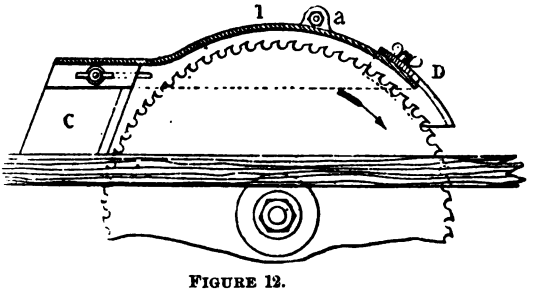


FIGURE 12.

When the thickness of the timber varies but little, a movable beak, D, with slot, E, figures 12 and 13, is attached to the front of the hood. This hood is connec ed with the riving knife and with the rod, A, that is fastened to the wall by means of an eye, a.

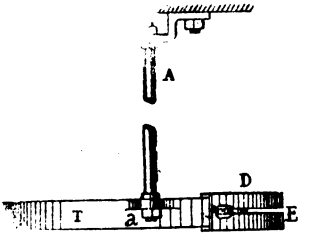


FIGURE 13.

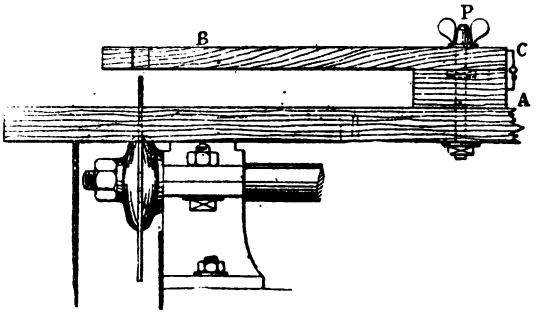


FIGURE 14.

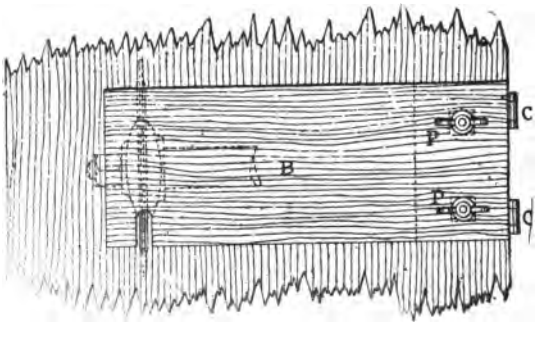


FIGURE 15.

In the case of small saws it is sufficient to cover the blade, figures 14 and 15, with a small board, B, which is connected with the rigid piece, A, by means of hinge-joints, CC, and is secured by the bolts, PP, and fly nuts.

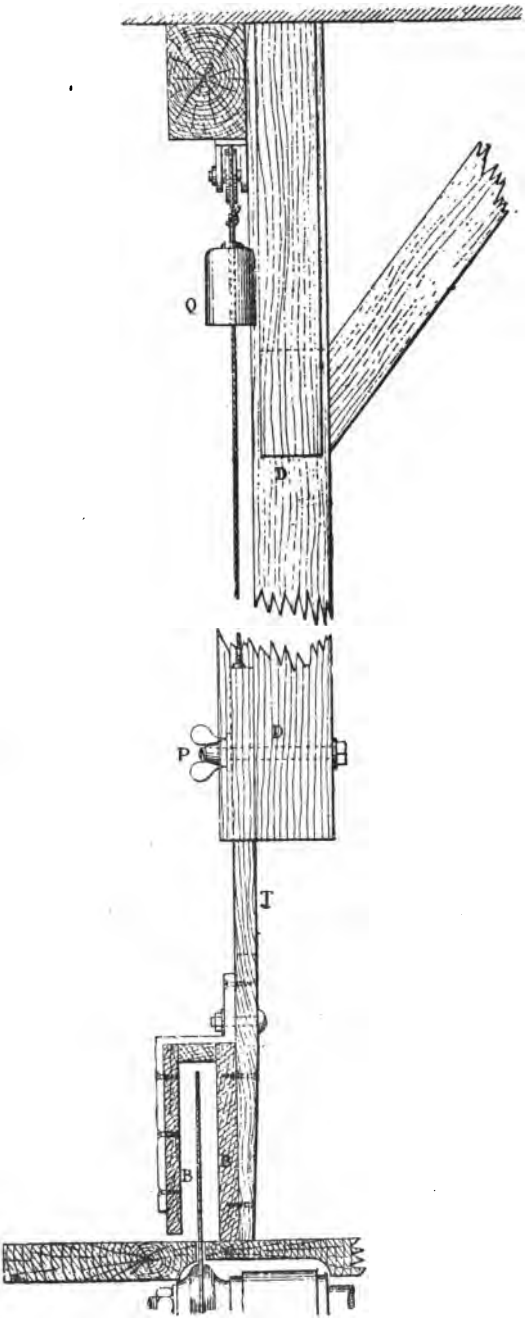


FIGURE 16.

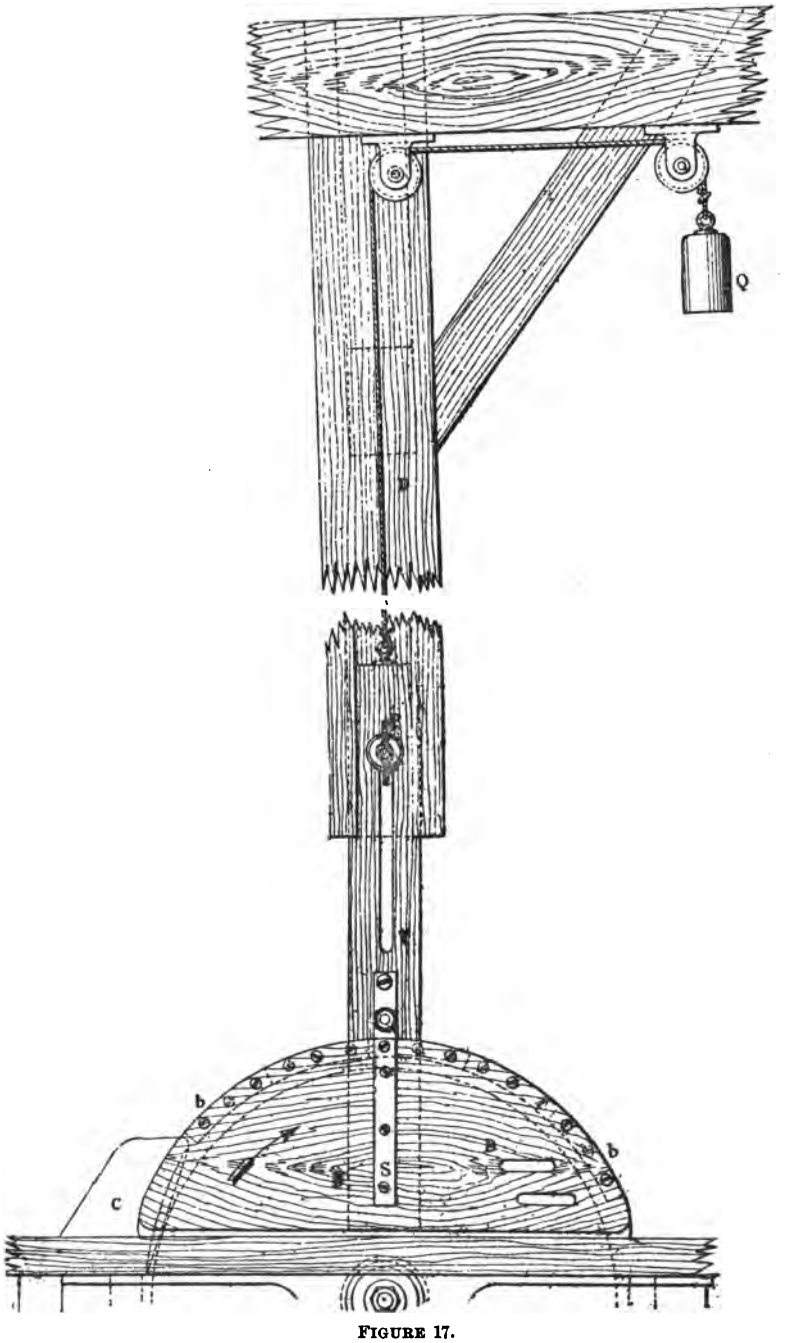


FIGURE 17.

SAFETY HOODS MOVABLE BY HAND.

One of the best systems consists of a hood, B, of wood, figures 16 and 17, or better still, of sheet iron and wire netting, figure 18, which is connected with the hanging beam, D, or a support fastened to the bench by means of a lath or a flat iron, T, with a slot. The curve, B, of the hood terminates an inch or two above the lower edge of the surface, B, the latter being perforated so as to light up the teeth. The hood is balanced by the counterpoise, Q, and can be held up at any desired height by means of the bolts, P, with fly nut.

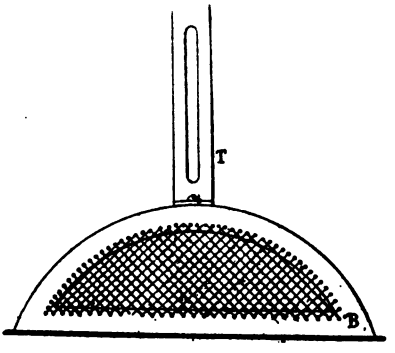


FIGURE 18.

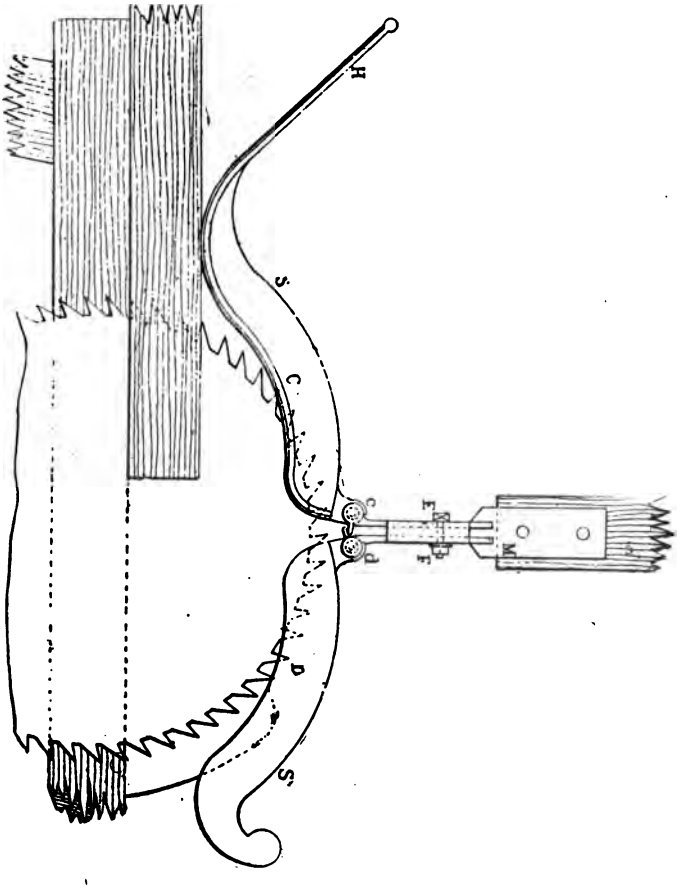


FIGURE 19.

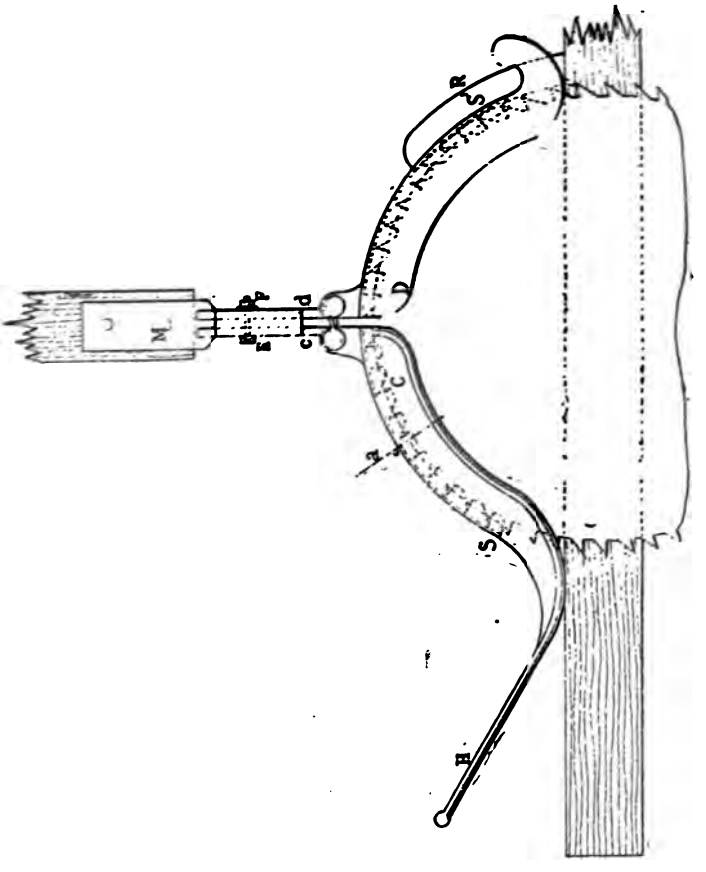


FIGURE 20.

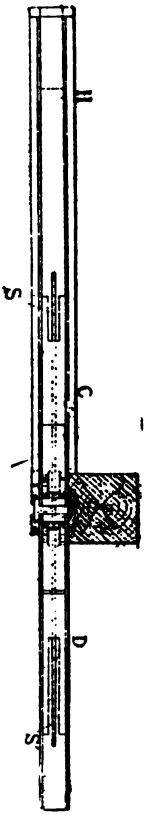


FIGURE 21.

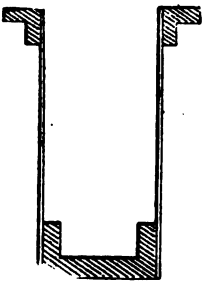


FIGURE 22.

HOODS WITH AUTOMATIC LIFTING MOTION.

The Nardin appliance, figures 19, 20, 21 and 22, consists of two hoods, C and D, which are hung upon the pivots, c and d, of the shoulders, E and F, that are movable vertically. The hood, C, which carries the beak, H, lifted by the timber, takes the hood, D, with it through the agency of a finger fastened to the pivot, c; the pivot, d, has a similar projection, yet C can drop down without taking D with it. The cast iron segments, x, of the hoods are provided with perforations, S, which admit of the saw cut being watched, and with a slot through which the riving knife, R, enters.

FIRE ESCAPES.

In my report for 1893 the matter of fire escapes was briefly discussed, calling attention to the law and the almost general evasion of the same by the owners of our smaller mills and workshops, hotels and business blocks, and it was therein urged that more attention be given to this important matter; and the inspector is pleased to note that during the present year more fire escapes have been erected in the State than in any year previous. The law touching this matter, as found in chapter twenty-six of the Revised Statutes, is as follows:

SECT. 26. Every public house where guests are lodged, and every building in which any trade, manufacture, or business is carried on, requiring the presence of workmen or other persons above the first story, and all rooms used for public assembly or amusement, shall at all times be provided with suitable and sufficient fire-escapes, outside stairs, or ladders from each story or gallery above the level of the ground, easily accessible to all inmates in case of fire or of an alarm of fire; the sufficiency thereof to be determined as provided in the following section.

SECT. 27. In towns or parts of towns having no organized fire-department, the municipal officers shall annually make careful inspection of the precautions and safeguards provided in compliance with the foregoing requirements, and pass upon their sufficiency as to arrangement and number, and upon their state of repair; and direct such alterations, additions and repairs as they adjudge necessary. In towns, cities and villages having an organized fire department, the duties aforesaid shall be discharged by the board of fire engineers

SECT. 28. Such municipal officers or fire engineers shall give written notice to the occupant of such building, also to the owner thereof, if known, of their determination as to the sufficiency of said precautions and safeguards, specifying in said notice any alteration, addition or repair which they require. Sixty days are allowed for compliance with such notice and order.

SECT. 29. Any owner or occupant who neglects to comply with such order, within the time so allowed, forfeits fifty dollars, besides five dollars for every day's continuance of such neglect; and the building or part of a building so occupied shall be deemed a common nuisance, without any other evidence than proof of its use;

and the keeper shall be punished accordingly. Said officers may forbid the use of such building for any public purpose until their order has been complied with. And if the owner or occupant of said building lets or uses the same in violation of such order, he forfeits not less than twenty, nor more than fifty dollars for each offence.

SECT. 30. Whenever the municipal officers or engineers, upon inspection, find that proper safeguards and precautions for escape in case of fire, or of alarm, have been provided, they shall give to the occupant of such building a certificate, under their hands, of such fact; which shall be valid for one year only from its date. Such officers shall return to the clerk's office of their town, monthly, a list of such certificates by them issued, which the clerk shall record in a suitable book.

SECT. 31. Every person receiving such certificate shall pay to such officers two dollars therefor, and shall keep such certificate posted in such building. Such annual certificate, so postad, is prima facie evidence of the inspection of such building, and of the presence of such suitable safeguards and precautions. Every occupant of such building who neglects or refuses to procure such certificate, or to post the same as aforesaid, forfeits ten dollars for every week that he so neglects and refuses.

SECT. 32. Every municipal officer or fire engineer who refuses or neglects to perform the duties imposed upon him by the seven preceding sections forfeits fifty dollars.

SECT. 33. All fines and forfeitures imposed by the four preceding sections may be recovered by the town where the building is located, by an action on the case, or by an indictment.

Whether the law is sufficiently definite in regard to a penalty for neglect or refusal to erect fire escapes may be an open question, but if any such defect exists it should be at once remedied by our legislature. In several of the states, the matter of enforcing similar laws is in the hands of the factory inspector, and wherever so placed, the change has been productive of good results. From a careful study of the matter the inspector is convinced that better results would be attained were the enforcement of this law in the hands of a single official with all the responsibility resting on him, than, as now, where the responsibility is divided among some five hundred different boards of officers, and well enforced by none.

As a general rule our larger factories are fairly well equipped with this life saving device, but our smaller mills and work shops generally, are, in a great majority of cases, without any means of escape in case of fire except by a single door, and that often at the foot of a narrow stairway. Our hotels are in a still worse condition, particularly at the summer resorts along our coast. Occasionally one is found where well built fire escapes are maintained, with printed cards posted in all parts of the house, directing guests how to reach them, and in the night time, similarly guides by means of red lights. But where one is thus well equipped, scores are found where no precautions are taken to give guests a means of escape in case of fire When fire has gained a little headway before being discovered, as is almost sure to be the case in a night fire, by the time the guests can be aroused, escape is cut off by means of the stairways, and they must either perish in the flames or else run the risk of life or limb by jumping from the windows. The burning of the St. James hotel at Bangor, early in the year, should be a lesson to hotel owners. At that fire, though no lives were lost, quite a large number were seriously injured by jumping from the windows, some of whom were crippled for life.

Many business blocks in our cities, the upper stories of which are used as workshops or manufacturing establishments, where scores and perhaps hundreds of working men and women are congregated, are entirely without proper means of escape in case of fire. And in recent years many school buildings have been erected in the State with the idea of bringing into one school many hundreds of children, so they may be graded into proper classes with a large class in each grade, thus giving better facilities both in quality of instruction and length of school This is all right and proper from an educational standpoint, but it is to be feared that, in some of these buildings, a fire, or a panic on account of an alarm of fire, might be attended with fatal results.

By all means give our children an opportunity to obtain an education and our working people a chance to earn their bread, but while they are so doing, throw around them such protection as a little forethought and a small outlay of money will secure. Self preservation is said to be the strongest incentive to human action. The owner or occupant of a building, where the lives of others are exposed, should protect them as he would his own, and not wait for the law to compel him to do so.

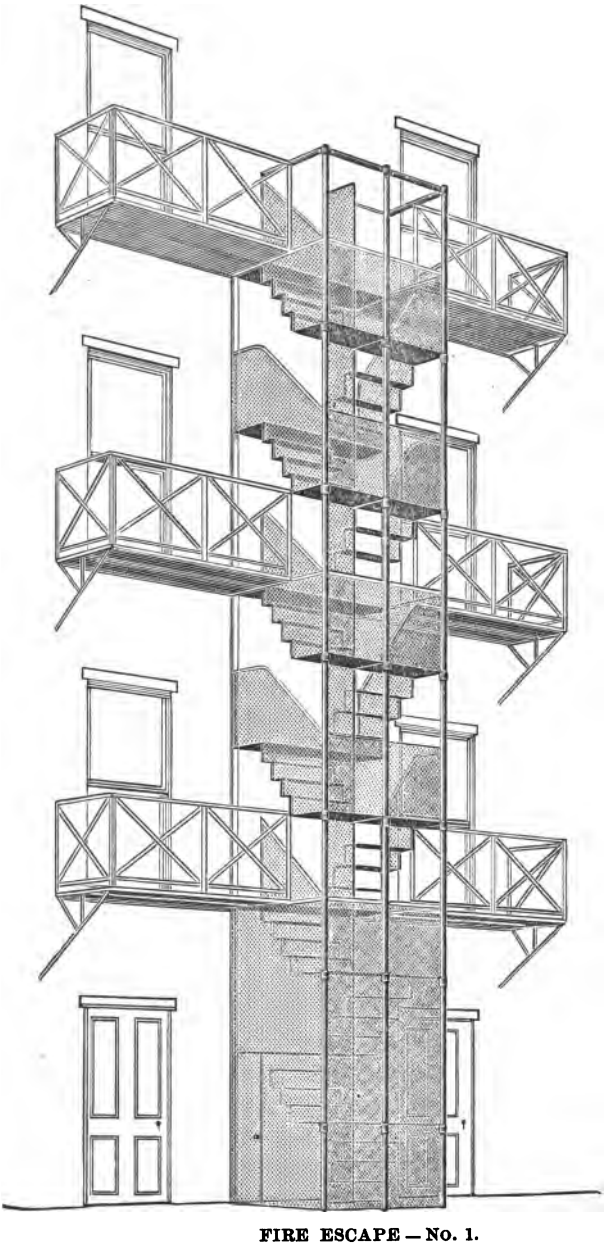
During the year the inspector has examined a great variety of fire escapes, all possessing more or less of merit, but for effectiveness in delivering a burning building of its occupants and safety in their descent, those represented in the cuts numbered 1, 2 and 3 are certainly equal to any examined.

Fire escape No. 1 possesses advantages over all others for capacity and safety. The main escape is placed between windows, thereby preventing those descending from being cut off by fire. It is a continuous flight of stairs, easy of descent, and is perfectly safe for even a child to descend. This escape is especially adapted to school buildings. It is built solid to the ground and is enclosed from the bottom up eight feet high with wire netting, with a door leading into the escape which has a knob on the inside only, and a key for the outside, so that while a person descending the escape could easily open the door, it could not be opened from the outside without a key. It is also protected on the second and third stories by a railing made of wire netting three feet high, so that people cannot fall out while coming down.

No. 2 is especially adapted for high buildings. Women and children can descend, even in a panic, without danger of being pushed off, as is often the case in the old style. Although these escapes cost somewhat more than balconies alone, the purchaser receives full value for his money, and will have an escape that will save the lives of the people, in case of a disastrous fire, which is the object sought in putting up fire escapes.

The No. 3 style is less expensive than No. 2, yet possesses all the requisite strength. The difference is in leaving off the wire work.

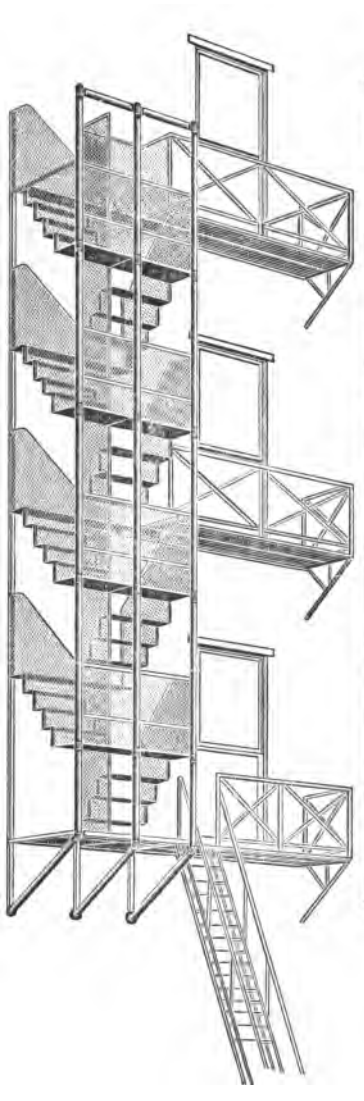
The No. 2 and No. 3 escapes are used more commonly on hotels, office buildings, factories, etc. The No. 2 escape is exactly like the No. 1, except that it is not built solid to the ground but stops off at the second story and has an automatic stair from there to the ground. This stair is held up by a weight and wire cable when not in use. The No. 3 escape has iron bars instead of wire netting to protect the sides. In other respects it is the same as No. 2.



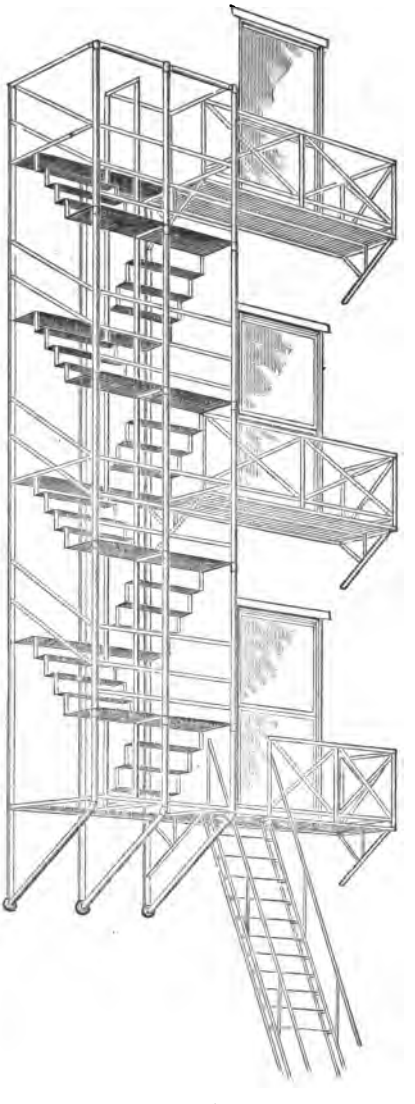
FIRE ESCAPE — No. 1.



FIRE EXTINGUISHER



FIRE ESCAPE—No. 2.



FIRE ESCAPE—No. 3.

To those who desire a cheaper and less elaborate fire escape, the following is recommended as possessing much merit. The Cable Ladder and Fire Escape Company, of Waterville, Maine, manufactures the cheapest and one of the most durable and practical fire escapes on the market.

They are made in the shape and style of an ordinary ladder, the side of the ladder being made of wire cable of any dimension and strength required. That in general use with them is three-eighths of an inch in diameter and has a breaking strength of two and one half tons, and is practically strong enough to hold all the persons that could be got upon a ladder on any building of three or



CABLE LADDER.

four stories high. The rounds in this ladder are made of seven-eighths galvanized iron tubing and are placed one foot apart and are fifteen inches in length. They are fastened to the wire cable sides in an ingenious and novel manner, which has been invented and patented and the patent right of which is owned by the aforesaid company.

This invention consists in the use of an iron bullet placed at the end of the pipe round, which is screwed into a socket through which the sides of the ladder run, and against which the bullet is pressed by the round being screwed up against it. The thread upon the

rounds being cut with a right and left, so that the bullet, when the round is screwed up, fits into the corrugation in the wire cable and makes the round perfectly tight and secure.

This ladder is of the most durable character, and can be put up at very little expense. The kind above described is manufactured and sold by said company at thirty cents a foot.

Any ordinary clamp, or hook, is sufficient to fasten the ladder at the top so as to make it perfectly secure, and by the use of a piece of 2x3 joist, placed every ten feet down the side of the building, to which with an ordinary staple it should be fastened to prevent swaying, a person can go up and down this fire escape with perfect ease and safety.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

Closely connected with the matter of fire escapes is that of fire extinguishers. Every public and business place should be provided with effective hand fire extinguishers, capable of promptly putting out fires when applied to them in their incipient stage. The cut, on same page with the No. 1 fire escape, illustrates a hand extinguisher which has been adoptod by many of our leading railroad and steamboat lines. It is worked by grasping near the lower end, removing the stopper by the wire loup, and sprinkling the contents upon the fire. Having witnessed the workings of this and other devises for the same purpose, the inspector is satisfied that nothing has yet been shown which will extinguish a small fire any more promptly or effectually.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of our cotton mills, with one or two exceptions, is equal to that of any in the country in cleanliness and in modern improvements. In the smaller woolen mills, where these matters have been much neglected, an improvement over last year is noted, yet much more ought to be done. But, important as the sanitary condition of our mills may be, the inspector is satisfied that in the homes of our working people, among the crowded tenements, much is being done to undermine the health not only of the children but of the adults, by being compelled to constantly endure the horrible stench and breathe the polluted air arising from the open and overflowing vaults with which the tenement houses are infested. It is difficult to walk along some of our city streets which are given over to tenement houses, without covering the nos-

trils. With this condition of the air outside, what must it be within. Some change in the law is recommended which will give the inspector more authority in sanitary matters.

In my report for 1893 reference was made to the improvements in the sanitary condition of our mills and shops, and a table was given showing the amount expended in constructing such improvements. The amount so expended separately, that year, amounted to $11,576.92, and it was estimated that fully as much more was done in this line in connection with general repairs. A similar table for 1894 is here given:

COST OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS MADE IN 1894.

Name.	Location.	Cost.
B. E. Cole and Company	Ellsworth	$100 00
Perkins, Jones and Company	Springvale	500 00
Parker and Peakes	Bangor	50 00
Webster Woolen Mill	Sabattis	30 00
Kezar Falls Woolen Manufacturing Company	Kezar Falls	300 00
Old Town Woolen Company	Old Town	90 00
Camden Woolen Company	Camden	100 00
Dexter Woolen Mill No. 2	Dexter	60 00
Dexter Woolen Mill No. 3	Dexter	80 00
Barker Mill	Auburn	250 00
Lewiston Bleachery and Dye Works	Lewiston	200 00
Bates Manufacturing Company	Lewiston	1,035 00
Hill Manufacturing Company	Lewiston	300 00
Laconia Company	Biddeford	784 00
Springvale Cotton Mills	Springvale	35 00
Total		$3,914 00

In addition to the above, it is estimated that an equal or greater amount has been expended on sanitary improvements in connection with general repairs, or, in round numbers, $8,000. This is a large fall off from the work accomplished last year.

RAG SORTERS.

The workers in the rag sorting business are principally women and girls who sit quietly at work from morning till night, seemingly contented with their moderate wages and undesirable surroundings. From the nature of the material handled it may not be possible to make this a cleanly work, but in the matters of ventilation and exits from the buildings there is certainly room for great improvement. A stived work-room continually filled with dust, as is found in most of the shops, is not a healthy place to work in, and in most cases the shops are so situated that, in case of fire, about the only means of escape would be by jumping from the windows.

CHILD LABOR.

In the large cotton mills of the State there has been a slight increase in the number of children employed, while in some of the smaller mills no children under fifteen years old are at work. The woolen mills show a marked falling off in the number of children employed, some employing none under sixteen, and in some instances efforts are being made to exclude all children, the claim being made that the work of older persons is more profitable. During the year, nearly all the cotton and woolen mills have been visited as well as a large number of shoe factories, bakeries, and other shops which are classed as miscellaneous. The result of the investigations there made inregard to the employment of children is given in the following table:

	Number of children from 15 to 16 years old.	Number of children under 15 years.	Number of mills and shops visited.	Number visited twice.	Number visited three times.	Number of children sent from work.
Cotton mills	347	102	20	13	9	29
Woolen mills	26	14	42	11	2	2
Shoe factories	13	3	19	5		3
Bakeries			11	2		
Miscellaneous	8	1	40			
Totals	394	120	132	31	11	34

INSPECTION OF MILLS AND WORKSHOPS.

Name of Company.	Location.	Business.	No. children employed.	No. from 15 to 16 years old.	Number under 15 years.	Condition of factory.
Barker Mill	Auburn	Cotton	19	13	6	Good
L. L. Shaw & Co	Yarmouth	Cotton	2	2	..	Good
Lewiston Bleachery	Lewiston	Cotton	16	12	4	Good
Bates Manufacturing Co.	Lewiston	Cotton	15	13	2	Good
Hill Manufacturing Co.	Lewiston	Cotton	18	18	..	Good
Androscoggin Mills	Lewiston	Cotton	28	20	8	Good
Continental Mills	Lewiston	Cotton	32	26	6	Good
Farwell Mills	Lisbon	Cotton	28	21	7	Good
Lockwood Co.	Waterville	Cotton	102	81	21	Good
Cabot Manufacturing Co.	Brunswick	Cotton	61	48	13	Good
R. W. Lord & Co.	W. Kennebunk,	Cotton	..	..	..	Good
Laconia Co.	Biddeford	Cotton	44	31	13	Good
Pepperell Manufacturing Co.	Biddeford	Cotton	46	35	11	Good
Springvale Cotton Mills Co.	Springvale	Cotton	5	4	1	Good
Edwards Manufacturing Co.	Augusta	Cotton	29	20	9	Good
Portsmouth Co.	S. Berwick	Cotton	4	3	1	Fair
Alfred Woolen Co	Alfred	Woolen	..	..	..	Good
East Pond Manufacturing Co.	Newport	Woolen	2	2	..	Good
Piscataquis Woolen Co.	Guilford	Woolen	..	..	..	Good
Dexter Woolen Mill No. 1	Dexter	Woolen	2	2	..	Good
Dexter Woolen Mill No. 2	Dexter	Woolen	..	..	..	Good
Dexter Woolen Mill No. 3.	Dexter	Woolen	..	..	..	Good
Amos Abbott & Co	Dexter	Woolen	1	..	1	Good
Lewis Anderson & Co.	Skowhegan	Woolen	..	..	..	Good
Indian Spring Woolen Co.	Madison	Woolen	4	1	3	Good
Madison Woolen Co.	Madison	Woolen	..	..	..	Good
Dennison Walker	Pittsfield	Woolen	2	2	..	Good
Pioneer Woolen Mill	Pittsfield	Woolen	4	4	..	Good
Waverly Woolen Mill	Pittsfield	Woolen	..	..	..	Good
Mayo & Sons	Foxcroft	Woolen	..	..	..	Good
Columbia Woolen Mills	Lewiston	Woolen	..	..	..	Good
Cumberland Mills	Lewiston	Woolen	..	..	..	Good
Cowan Woolen Mill	Lewiston	Woolen	..	..	..	Good
Pondicherry Co	Bridgton	Woolen	1	..	1	Good
Forest Mills Co	Bridgton	Woolen	2	..	2	Good
Robinson Mills	So. Windham	Woolen	..	..	..	Good
Brown Manufacturing Co.	Dover	Woolen	..	..	..	Good
W. C. Jack & Co.	Gardiner	Woolen	..	..	..	Fair
Sangerville Woolen Co.	Sangerville	Woolen	..	..	..	Good
Carleton Mills	Sangerville	Woolen	..	..	..	Good
Annabessacook	No. Monmouth	Woolen	..	..	..	Good
Nawoc Manufacturing Co	Readfield	Woolen	..	..	..	Good
Vassalborough Woolen Co.	No. Vassalboro,	Woolen	..	..	..	Good
Worumbo Manufacturing Co.	Lisbon Falls	Woolen	..	..	..	Good
Farnsworth Co	Lisbon Center	Flannels	..	..	..	Good
Webster Woolen Mill No. 1	Sabattus	Woolen	9	6	3	Good
Webster Woolen Mill No. 1½	Sabattus	Woolen	..	..	..	Good
Kezar Falls Woolen Co.	Kezar Falls	Woolen	2	..	2	Good
North Berwick Co.	No. Berwick	Woolen	..	..	..	Good
Archibald Linn (estate)	Hartland	Shawls	2	2	..	Good
Old Town Woolen Co.	Old Town	Woolen	2	2	..	Good
Mt. Beattie Mills	Camden	Woolen	2	1	1	Good
Camden Woolen Mills	Camden	Woolen	2	1	1	Good
Megunticook Mill	Camden	Woolen	..	..	..	Good
Georges River Mills	Warren	Woolen	..	..	..	Good
Winthrop Mills Co	Winthrop	Woolen	3	3	..	Good
Haskell Silk Co.	Westbrook	Silk	4	3	1	Good

Inspection of Mills and Workshops—CONTINUED.

Name of Company.	Location.	Business.	No. children employed.	No. from 15 to 16 years old.	No. under 15 years.	Condition of factory.
C. F. Hathaway & Co	Waterville	Shirts				Good
Jacob Judelshon	Portland	Clothing				Fair
Dana's Warp Mill	Westbrook	Warps	3	3		Fair
W. L. Card	Portland	Tailoring				Fair
C. M. Bailey & Sons	Winthrop	Oil cloth				Fair
F. L. Jones & Co	Bangor	Bakery				Good
J. P. Finnigan & Co	Bangor	Bakery				Good
Domestic Bakery	Augusta	Bakery				Good
Domestic Bakery	Gardiner	Bakery				Good
Smith Bros	Gardiner	Bakery				Good
John Fleming	Portland	Bakery				Good
Calderwood Bros	Portland	Bakery				Fair
M. Breman	Portland	Bakery				Bad
G. G. Calderwood	Saco	Bakery				Good
Calderwood	Biddeford	Bakery				Good
Goudy & Kent	Portland	Bakery				Good
City Laundry	Gardiner	Laundry				Fair
People's Laundry	Portland	Laundry				Bad
I X L Laundry	Portland	Laundry				Good
Universal Steam Laundry	Portland	Laundry				Good
Biddeford Steam Laundry	Biddeford	Laundry				Good
Empire Laundry	Portland	Laundry				Good
Cushnoc Fibre Co	Augusta	Pulp				Fair
S. D. Warren & Co	Gardiner	Paper				Good
Hollingsworth & Whitney	Gardiner	Paper				Good
Bangor Pulp & Paper Co	Orono	Pulp				Good
Moosehead Pulp & Paper Co	Solon	Pulp				Good
Madison Pulp & Paper Co	Madison	Pulp & Paper				Fair
Ara Cushman & Co	Auburn	Shoes	2	2		Good
Ara Cushman Frame Shop	Auburn	Shoes				Good
Pray-Small Co	Auburn	Shoes	3	3		Good
Dingley-Foss Shoe Co	Auburn	Shoes	1	1		Good
Gay-Woodman Co	Lewiston	Shoes	2	1	1	Good
Mason & Cobb	Auburn	Shoes	1	1		Good
Hodsdon Bros. & Co	Yarmouthville	Shoes				Good
A. W. Shaw & Co	Freeport	Shoes				Good
C. A. Cushing Shoe Co	Freeport	Shoes				Good
Johnson Bros	Hallowell	Shoes				Good
C. D. Cummings & Co	Berwick	Shoes	2	2		Good
Jones, Cartland & Co	Portland	Shoes				Good
Shaw, Goding & Co	Portland	Shoes				Good
Sterling & Allen	Portland	Shoes				Good
B. C. Cole & Co	Ellsworth	Shoes				Good
Butler & Clark	Springvale	Shoes				Good
Perkins & Jones	Springvale	Shoes	5	3	2	Good
Parker & Peakes	Bangor	Shoes				Good
Fitz Bros. & Co	Auburn	Lasts				Good
Mousam Manufacturing Co	Kennebunk	Leatherboard				Good
H. H. Harvey & Sons	Augusta	Tools				Good
Electrotype Foundry	Augusta	Plates				Good
Greenville Manufacturing Co	Greenville	Veneer				Fair
Gannett & Morse	Augusta	Publishing				Good
Vickery & Hill	Augusta	Publishing				Good
Allen Publishing Co	Augusta	Publishing				Fair
M. Morse Paper Box Co	Auburn	Paper Boxes				Fair
Boston Flint Paper Co	Hallowell	Flint Paper				Good
Smith & Reid	Augusta	Book Bindery				Fair

Inspection of Mills and Workshops—CONCLUDED.

Name of Company.	Location.	Business.	No. children employed.	No. from 15 to 16 years old.	No. under 15 years.	Condition of factory.
C. E. White	Biddeford	Paper boxes	1	1	..	Fair
Bangs Bros	Augusta	Sash and blinds	1	1	..	Good
Gardiner Tool Co.	Gardiner	Tools		..	..	Good
J. H. Whittier	Biddeford	Carriages	...	..	..	Bad
W. H. Moore	Gardiner	Bed slats		..	..	Fair
W. H. Moore	Gardiner	Mattresses		..	..	Good
P. C. Holmes Co	Gardiner	Machinist		..	..	Good
Willimantic Spool Co.	Willimantic	Spools		..	..	Good
Groder Dyspepsia Cure	Waterville	Medicine	...	..	..	Good
Clover Medicine Co	Augusta	Medicine		..	..	Good
Forest City Creamery	Portland	Butter		..	..	Good
Orr & Jennings	Portland	Machinist		..	..	Fair
Knight Bros	Portland	Plumbing		.	..	Good
Portland Paper Box Co.	Portland	Paper boxes		..	..	Good
Southworth Bros	Portland	Machinist		..	..	Good
Southworth Bros	Portland	Printers		..	..	Good
True & Co.	Portland	Brushes		..	..	Fair
Valentine Free	Saco	Dyeing	...	..	..	Fair

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